المراجمة رقم (۱) الثروالتالي











Second term Questions Bank



D	Question 01	Choose the corre	ect answer	W.	300
1	The Sun appear	rs as it moves from	to	775	2 5.20
	a south - north	h b west-east	© east - west	d	north - south
2	The solar syster	n consists of some.	revolve arou	nd	
	a Sun - planets	s (b) moons - plane	t © planets -Sun	d	planets - moor
3	The fastest plan	et revolves around	the sun is		
180	a the Sun	b Earth	© Jupiter	d	the moon
1	The sun and oth	ner stars are made	up of		
•	a hot solids	b cold solids	hot gases	d	cold liquids
(5)	At the noon, th	e Sun appears in th	nein the sky.		
	a east	b west	© left	d	center
6	The imaginary I	ine that passes thre	ough Earth's center is	s calle	d
	a the day	b the axis	© the night	d	
7	It is the orbiting	g of an object arou	nd another object	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
•	a rotation	b spinning	© revolution	d	gravity
8	The group of sta	ars that <mark>make a cer</mark>	tain shape in the sky	is cal	led
O	(a) wetland	b biosphere	constellation	d	gravity
9	Prevent develop	ing of Ras Mohame	ed Protectorate is cor	nside	red
U	a preservation	pollution	© sustainability	d	consumption
(10)	gives h	eat and light.	# 1 2 -	50	
	a Stars	b Moons	© Plants	d	Satellites
(11)	The moon phas	e in which a small	part is illuminated is	called	
9	a new moon	b crescent	© gibbous	d	full moon
(12)		present in our sola	r system is	- 5	
	a the moon	b the Sun	© Earth	(d)	Jupiter

.....is/are located at the center of our solar system.

b moon - Earth **c** Sun only

a moon - Sun

Earth only



	Th	e Sun is		sized star.					
	a	small	b	medium	©	large	d	giant	
			are	a where water	coll	lects from	. and	flows in one	•
15)	dire	ection.				different	, ,		
1	a	one source	b	rain only	©	different	d	lakes only	
	Co	nstellations ap	pea	r	in	the sky during t	he ye	ear.	
6)	a	at different positions	b	at the same position	©	in winter only	d	in summer only	
7)	7	are cel	estia	al bodies that r	nake	e their <mark>own light</mark>	150		
	a	Moons - planets	b	Sun - stars	©	Sun - planets	d	Earth - Sun	
1	Sol	lar syst <mark>em in</mark> clu	ıdes	at its c	ente	er and eight plar	iets a	round it.	
)	a	the moon	b	the Sun	©	Earth	d	Jupiter	
1	At	noon the sun f	form	sshado	o wo	f objects.			
)	a	longest	b	shortest	©	medium	d	changes	
0	Day	and night pho	enor	menon occurs	due	to the rotation o	of Ear	th around	· in
)		the Sun					(d)	solar system	
	20	volution of mo							
)						moon phases	d	planets gravi	ty
						water meets fres			
	_	lakes		wetlands	-		(d)	streams	
		e number of st					0		
)		one					d	two	
	1					e around the Su		fixed paths.	
1		Stars and	_	eight	~	Sun and		Sun and	
	(a)	moon	(P)	planets	(C)	Earth	d	Jupiter	
-	We	see the moon	shin	ing in the sky,	beca	aus <mark>e it</mark>			
	a	absorbs sunlight	b	produces light	©	lets light pass	d	reflects sunlight	
1	Th	e Sun is a star b	oeca	use it		y			
)	a	reflects light	b	absorbs light	©	gives off light	d	allows light pass	
			mat	erials can be us	sed t	o filter wastewa	iter ir	simple water	er
)	-	er, except	0	30	0	7.50	0	1000	
	(a)	cotton	(p)	wood	(C)	charcoal	(d)	sand	
)	0		1.00	as a type of fri				50 C 180 W	
		Magnetism	(120)	gravity		electric		air resistance	



0	Ea	rth's gravity pu	lls d	own things to	ward	l Earth	D	
(29)	a	in inclined angle		perpendicularly	©	horizontally forward	d	vertically upwards
0	Ob	ject moves und	der t	he effect of		forces.		
30)	a	pull - push	b	pull - drag	©	revolving and push	d	pull and attraction
31	3	is a factor	that	acts against g	ravit	y force.		
(a)	a	Magnetism	b	mass of object	©	air resistance	d	Object shape
	Wh	ich of the follo	win	g is found betw	veer	porous of rocks	belov	w Earth surface?
32)	a	Ice	b	Groundwater	©	Oceans	d	Water vapour
(33)	Riv	ers and stream	s co	ntain wa	ater,	while ponds co	ntair	water.
33	a	salt – fresh	b	fresh – salt	©	running – still	d	still – running
	An	nong the source	es o	f water which	hum	an can use for o	trinki	ing
(34)	a	seas	b	oceans	©	saltwater lakes	d	rivers
	Hu	ma <mark>ns</mark> can get t	heir	needs of	from	rivers, streams	and	groundwater.
(35)		ox <mark>yg</mark> en gas	b	carbon dioxide gas	•	salt water	d	fresh water
36)	Ma	i <mark>gnetism is</mark> a ki	nd o	of forc	e.		1	
0	a	attraction only	b	repulsion only	©	visible	d	invisible
(27)	Ear	rth attracts obj	ects	towards				
(37)	a	its center	b	the sky	©	the moon	d	the sun
(38)	As	the mass of the	e ob	ject increases,	its	increases.		
(30)	a	movement	b	force	©	gravity	d	illumination
50	Th	e gravitational	forc	e of an object		as its mass inc	rease	e.),-
39)		equal zero		70-		decrease	d	doesn't change
	Wa	ater filters are u	ised	to remove	m	aterials from po	llute	d water.
40	a	harmful	b	solar system	0	day and night	d	electricity
		of reso	urce	s, requires mai	nagii	ng its usage me	thod	s.
41)	(a)	Depletion	(b)	Sustainability	(c)	Renewability	(d)	Scarcity
	Po	TO THE		The state of the s	1000	ve (affect)		of resources.
(42)			AL.	7		O A	2-1	
	(a)	The same		D D		restoration	D	renewability
(43)			N. Section			ter on the Earth	_	(2)
	(a)	groundwater	(P)	ponds	(c)	glaciers	(d)	molten rocks



The	e amount if sal	t wa	ter on the Eart	h is	the amou	nt of	fresh water.
a	larger than	b	smaller than	©	equal to	d	half
Ó	are forme	d wl	nen water colle	ects i	in low-lying are	as.	
a	Seas	b	Oceans	©	Lakes	d	Rivers
The	force of	ke	eps the planet	ts on	their paths aro	und	the sun
a	friction	b	gravity	©	air resistance	d	electricity
The	acting force	n th	e moon to mal	ke it	<mark>revolves aro</mark> und	d the	earth is
a	Earth's gravity	b	sun's gravity	©	moon's gravity	d	Mars's gravity
Мо	untains and v	alley	s are parts of		•••		
a	geosphere	b	atmosphere	©	biosphere	d	hydrosphere
96.	5% <mark>of</mark> Earth's v	wate	r is				
a	salt water	b	boiling water	©	fresh water	d	frozen water
A b	oy <mark>on</mark> slide mo	oves	down toward	due			- 40 D
a	friction	b	gravity	©	temperature of air	d	boy's Hight
Gra	vity keeps the	mo	on revolve in o	rbit	around		
a	The Sun	b	the earth	©	Itself	d	another moon
	process is	use	d to get filtered	d wa	ter from pollute	d wa	ater.
a	Recycling			©	Preservation	d	Conservation
Rai	nwater is a pa	rt of					
a	biosphere	b	hydrosphere	0	geosphere	d	atmosphere
Мо	untai <mark>ns a</mark> nd v	alley	s are parts of		4(1)		
a	geosphere	b	atmosphere	©	biosphere	d	hydrosphere
96.	5% of Earth's	wate	r is				
a	salt water	b	boiling water	©	fresh water	d	frozen water
The	e pulling force	of a	magnet attrac	ts m	aterials made of	ALL D	
a	Wood	b	plastic	©	iron	d	rocks
Ma	gnet attracting	g pa	per clips is evid	lence	e that magnet		The y
a						d	gains force
				r flov	vs in one directi	on to	o a common
(a)	tributary	9_		(c)	wetland	(d)	watershed
	(a) The (a) Mo (a) 96. (a) Mo (a) 96. (a) The (a) Mo (a) 96. (a) The (a) Mo (a) T	a larger than	a larger than b	a larger than b smaller than	a larger than b smaller than c	a larger than b smaller than c equal to	a Seas b Oceans e Lakes d The force of



9)		are parts of	of ge	eosphere.					
ע	a	Plants	b	Rocks	©	Gases	d	Water bodies	
6	An	example of sal	twa	ter ecosystem	is				
	a	Nile river	b	Lake Assal	©	glacier	d	Lake Nasser	
36	Mo	ost of fresh wat	er o	n Earth is foun	d in	the form of			
リ	a	groundwater	b	rivers	0	glacier	d	streams	
					atta	ched surfaces le	eadin	g to slow	
2)	-	vement is called pushing		dragging	0	friction	(d)	pulling	
						down is called		pulling	
	_	friction				air resistance		electricity	
my A		suse of fresh wa					•	ciccincity	
				growth			(d)	increasing	
		nong ways to p			_		•	increasing.	
)					1			averfiching.	
						sustainability		The War	
)		east	-	west	1	the direct	(d)	south	
			_		_	together in a l			
	275	aracterized by it				together in a r	en ge	- TO - TO	
	a	atmosphere	b	hydrosphere	©	biome	d	lithosphere	
	Ma	agnetic force is	cons	side <mark>red</mark> a force	of				
	a	push only	b	pull only	©	friction	d	push or pull	
	Th	e force of	kee	eps the planets	on t	their paths arou	ınd ti	ne Sun.	
	a	air resi <mark>stance</mark>	b	friction	0	gravity	d	electricity	
)	Th	e act <mark>ing forc</mark> e o	n th	ne moon to ma	ke it	revolves aroun	d the	Earth is	
0	a	Earth's gravity	b	Sun's gravity	0	moon's gravity	d	Mars's gravity	
\	Wa	ater covers app	roxi	mately%	of E	Earth's surface.			
)	a	10	b	30	©	50	d	70	
)	Ma	agnetic force is	cons	sidered a force	of	2 D			
	(a)	push only	(b)	pull only	(c)	friction	d	push or pull	
0		avity is conside	1	9.			30	and the	
	a	push	(b)	friction	(0)	visible	d	pull	
		Dasi, plant		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0	The state of the s	9	A STATE OF	



74	Th	e make	es up	most of the p	lane	t Earth		
	a	land	b	oxygen gas	©	water	d	mountains
75)	Th	e total amount	of v	vater on Earth	is	at I		
	a	decreased	b	increased	©	changed	d	not changed
76	Pla	nts need wate	r to	perform the pr	oces	s of		
100 July 1	a	growth	b	respiration	©	combustion	d	photosynthesis
77	Th	e force of	h	<mark>olds objects</mark> or	n Ear	th.		
2	a	wind	b	air resistance	©	push	d	gravity
78	Th	e <mark>is /</mark> are	e use	ed to purify un	clear	n water.		
	a	desalination	b	nature reserves	©	solar panels	d	filters
79	Th	econta	ins a	a mixture of fre	esh a	nd salt water.		
3	a	river	b	stream	©	sea	d	estuary
80	Th	e h <mark>yd</mark> rosphere	con	tains all of the	follo	wing except		- 45° 2
	a	rivers	b	air	©	seas	d	oceans
(81)	Tre	ee leaves are pa	art o	f the				
	a	geosphere	b	hydrosphere	©	biosphere	d	atmosphere
82	Fre	ogs live in		water.				
A Property		lakes	b	ponds	©	seas	d	oceans
83	Sal	lty wat <mark>er is f</mark> ou	nd ir	n all of the follo	win	g except		
S. 45	a	lakes		seas	0	rivers	d	oceans
84		ater that flows a definite path				titude to an are	a of I	ower altitude
- W	a	ocean	b	river	0	sea	d	lake
(85)	Th	e geosphere co			llow	ing except		
	a	minerals	b	rocks	©	oxygen	d	soil
(87)	Riv	ers are conside		140	-	THE WAR	100	
	a	biosphere	b	hydrosphere	©	atmosphere	d	geosphere
(88)	Pa	per is made fro			57		50	
	a	iron	(b)	plastic	C	trees	d	copper



	Oue	stion 02	put	(true) or (f	alse	A WEST	3	to y
A	a	lakes	b	seas	•	rivers	d	wetlands
9	Sw	amps are cons	ider	ed one of the		P ST		
J.	a	lakes	b	groundwater	©	seas	d	oceans
9	The	water stored	in th	e cracks andsp	aces	of undergro	und ro	cks i <mark>s calle</mark> d
77	a	rivers	b	oceans	©	seas	d	wetlands
8)		h water.	enne	d as an above-	grou	inu ianu area	s partia	illy covered
			V2.32.5	very salty		still	d)	salty
7)				erized by			300	
				Moses fish		frog	d	salmon
6)		: lives i			_			
		gases		minerals	©	snake	d	rivers
5)	The	e belo		to the geosphe				
				frozen		gaseous	d	still
4)	Мо	st fresh water	four	nd in the	fo	rm.	D ₆	
	a	ponds	b	estuaries	©	seas	d	oceans
3)	The	e <mark></mark> conta	ins f	resh water.				
	a	ocean	b	estuary	©	lake	d	river
2	Fre	sh water mixe	s wit	h salt water in				
1	a	minerals	b	helium	©	rocks	d	mountains
1)	All	of the following	ng ar	e elements of	the g	geosphere ex	cept	5.95
	a	rivers	(b)	wetlands	c	seas	d	groundwate
0	Fro	m the sources	_			7.95°	40	
	(a)	Earth		Moon	(C)	Jupiter	(d)	Sun

أ. محمود سعيد

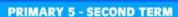
3	The Sun doesn't revolve around Earth) (5)
4	Jupiter is the fastest planet that rotates on its axis in the solar system.	(%))
5	Dumping factories wastes into the water causes water pollution and makes it unfit for drinking	9()
6	Constellations have similar shapes in the sky	60)
7	Dams are used to filter polluted water for reuse.	()
8	The Earth takes (12) hours to make a complete cycle on its axis.	(35)
9	The constellations help us to determine the main directions.	6)
10	Length of shadows of different objects don't change during day.	(3)
11	Stars are solid objects made up of rocks.	9)
12	The Sun is the biggest star in the universe	()
13	All people in different countries see the star in the sky at the same time.	1)
14	The stars are far away from Earth.	(%)
15	We can feel the movement of Earth easily.	3)
16	Constellations appear in the sky are different in winter than in summer	()
17	The moon reflects sunlight that falls on it.	()
18	Constellations have similar shapes in the sky.	()
19	The moon seems shiny because it absorbs sunlight	()
20	The Sun is necessary for continuity of life on Earth	()
21	Some human activities are responsible for water pollution.	()
22	The Sun is the biggest star in the universe.	7)
23	Moon and stars make their own light.	(30)
24	The sun appears in the same place in the sky all the day.	6)
25	The length of day and night are always equal during the whole year.	()
26	Stars are made up of hot gases	_(6))
27	Clothes are made from plant and animal products.	(4)
(28)	Oceans, lakes and rivers are included in the hydrosphere	(00)



29	Among the sources of fresh water are rains	(5)
30	The type of water in rivers is fresh water only.	(%))
31	We must conserve fresh water, because it is limited on Earth.	()
32	Wetlands are examples of salt water.	(3))
33	Water that found slightly above Earth's surface level is known as oceans.	50)
34	Overfishing helps increase the number of fish in any body of water.	(36)
35	The gravity of moon affects the ocean tides.)
36	Earth pulls object toward its moon.	(20)
37	Living organisms are parts of geosphere.	(1))
38	Gases which surround the Earth represent the atmosphere.	(_)
39	An orbit is a spherical shape in which the planets revolve around the sun	0.80)
40	Rivers and streams are running freshwater bodies.	())
41	Moon stays in fixed orbit around Earth due to the gravity between them.	10 m)
42	Gravity of Earth pushes objects towards its center.	()
43	All objects are pulled toward the ground due to the effect of gravity.	())
44)	Magnetism is a type of friction force	()
45	Gravity pulls objects toward the center of Earth.	()
46	Different star clusters can be observed more in the summer than in the winter	()
47)	Air resistance slows down the speed of parachutes.	()
48	Light objects reach Earth faster than heavy objects in the absence of air resistance	2)
49	Planets revolve around the sun by the effect of gravitational push force.)
50	Hunting is allowed in natural reserves	()
(51)	Astronauts can be sent to explore distant stars	6)
52	The force of magnet is always attraction force only.	(2)
(53)	As the mass of the object increases, its gravity increases	()



54	Magnet has t	the force of attracting metals such as silver and gold.) (y					
55		of rocks as a result of the effect of rains is an example ion between hydrosphere and biosphere.	(2						
56	Half of the moon is illuminated at the first quarter phase of the moon. When we visit planetarium, we will see images about living								
57									
58	organisms The orbit of e	each planet has an ellipse shape.	(-3					
59	The compone	ents of the ecosystem do not interact with each other	(5					
60	Overconsum	otion of natural resources helps conserve them	(38					
Q	uestion 03	Complete the following sentences	7						
1	Planets and	can't make their own light.							
2	The moon see	ems bright as it sunlight.							
3	The wide spa	ce that contains celestial object is called							
4	Stars are made up of								
5	In early morning, the Sun appears in, while at noon it appears in								
6	Seasons phen	nomenon occurs due to the revolution of Earth around	the						
7	The sun locat	ed in the center of the							
8	At noon the S	Sun formsshadow of an object.							
9	The Sun prod	uces energy that warms the Earth.							
10	Every night, r	new stars appear from							
11)	A group of sta	ars, planets and gases held together by gravity is called	t						
12	The sun is a	that can give out light.							
13	The Sun appe	ears in thedirection during the early morning	300						
14	The Earth rot	ates around its axis once everyhours.							
15	In the solar sy	stem all planets revolves in fixed paths called	36						
16	We must take	We must take a quick shower to conserve							
17	The Earth's sy	The Earth's system that includes all living organisms is called							





(18)The amount of fresh water on Earth isthan the amount of salt water. (19) Stars seem bright because they are made up of (20) The axis of Earth planet is (21)is a force generated between two touching surfaces. Water lilies grow inwater. (22) (23) Clothes can be made fromproducts orproducts. (24) Any object hasdepending on its mass. (25) Earth revolves around the Sun in a fixed path that hasshape The force that keeps all planets around the Sun is called (26)(27) When a river meets a sea, anis formed. (28) The shallow areas of saltwater ecosystems includeand (29) In high Dam, water is used to generate (30) water is found in rivers, most of lakes and streams. (31) Reducing bathing time helpswater consumption. (32) Building across a tributary can change the amount of water in it. (33) To conserve water, we can _....the time of washing our hands. (34) Air resistance is a type offorce. If we use fossil fuels wisely without negatively affecting their amount in the (35)future, this is called (36)The moon moves arounddue to gravity. (37) The gravity of the moon affects the phenomena of ocean (38) When a boy moves down a slide, this is due to the force of (39) Water consumption can be rationalized by (40) Magnetism is a force that attracts someobjects. (41)is a pull or push that is applied to an object. (42)Gravity pulls objects toward theof Earth. (43) Magnet can attract some objects by a force called (44)The force between two magnets is called



45	revolve	s around the sun in fixed orbit.									
46	The direction of	Earth's gravity is always towardof	Earth.								
47	force o	pposes the motion of the body and slows do	wn its speed	j							
48	Rocks and mine	rals are components of the									
49	Nasser lake represents thewater ecosystem										
50	Lakeis one of the salty lakes in Egypt.										
(51)	Binoculars and telescopes are tools used to										
52	Excessive use of	well water leads toof wells.									
53	If the water at the upstream decreases, the water at the downstream will										
54	Among the factors that affect sustainability areandand										
55	Poor water qua	lity exposes many living organisms to dange	r								
56	Wastewater en	gineers in Egypt work in									
57	The force of gra	The force of gravity between two objects decreases as thebetween them increases.									
58	Air resistance ac	tsto the direction of Earth's gravity									
59	Magnets have a	strong attraction to certain metals, such as									
60	The earth rotate	es around its axis inclockwise direct	ion								
	Question 04	write scientific term for each of the	following	1							
1	The spinning of	Earth on its axis.	(25))							
2	An imaginary li north pole to th	ne passing through the Earth from the e south pole.	To See	3							
3	The group of st	ars forms a pattern in the sky.	136)							
4	It is a group of gravity	stars, planets and gases held together by	To get)							
3	Dark celestial ol sun light.	oject revolves around Earth and reflects the	16 Ja	57)							

أ.محمود سعيد

6	A medium size star that is the center of the solar system.	()20)
7	They are giant spheres of superhot gases most of them are hydrogen and helium.	10 25)
8	A special building with dome celling and is used to see images of celestial bodies.	15 300 E)
9	The large water body that is surrounded by land.	(55))
10	The water bodies that surround the continents.	6 3	5)
11)	It is an area of land where all the water flows in one direction to a common location such as an ocean, a sea or other large water body.	(# J.	6
12	Restricting access to and use of resources.	(5%)
13	It is the water that has already been used in homes and different industries.	(FO 2 7	9
14	They are small water bodies such as small creeks or streams that flows into bigger rivers	(350	
15	A force of attraction between objects.	(35))
16	The effect that pulls or pushes an object to make it moves.	430	3)
17	An invisible force that attracts iron paper clips to the magnet.)
18	The force that is found between two magnets or between the magnet and an object.	()
19	The force that opposes the motion of a body across a solid, a liquid or gas.	()
20	A type of pollution that occurs as a result of throwing waste in rivers and seas.	(5.85)
21)	The system that includes humans, animals and plants of Earth.	R 35)
22	An area characterized by greenery, soil, climate, and wildlife that distinguished it from other areas.	y of w	1
23	The area along the coast that disappears at the high tide and appears at the low tide.	(35)



24		two objects in contact with each other's, the opposite direction of movement force.	() A	_)
25	A type of friction an object in the	nal force generating from the movement of air.	The state of	,
26		states that the force of gravity is constant bjects in the same way.	150	36)
27	A scientist prove system.	ed that the Sun is the center of our solar	(3)35)
28	-	that happens due to the increase of the rivers and streams.	5° 35)
29	The state of the s	that happens due to the decrease of the rivers and streams	6.55	35)
30	A phenomenon gravity of moon	takes place in oceans and seas due to	(35%)) (
	Question 05	correct the underline word	3)
1	Human is part of	f the <u>hydrosphere</u> .	0.00	30
2	Plants need wat	er to do the process of <u>reproduction</u>	(DE	
3	Water covers ab	out <u>50%</u> of the Earth's surface	(D)	J. 25
4	The total amoun	nt of water on Earth <u>changes</u>	(
5	Rivers represent	the <u>atmosphere</u> of the Earth.	(7 W
6	Plants need wat	er to do the process of <u>growing</u> .	(
7	Lake Assal is on	e of the <u>freshest</u> lakes	(
8	Pond water is cl	naracterized by <u>fast-flowing</u> water	(()	
9	<u>Salamanders</u> liv	e in the oceans	2 3.00	
10	Freshwater eco	systems cover a large portion of the Earth.	D(2 3	
11	3.5% of the wat	er on Earth's surface is <u>salty</u> .	1	
12	Water lilies live	in <u>sea water</u>		
13	Lakes are know contains mountains	n as a salty water source which its floor ains and plains	1 3.50	



أ. محمود سعيد

14	Seas surround t	he continents and connect to each other	6 200)
15)	Estuaries are co surrounded by I	onsidered one of the large bodies of water and on all sides	To w) (OFF
16	Ponds are a typ	e of <u>estuary</u>	(D	(2)
17	Plastic products	are made from <u>cotton</u>	1 0)
18	The state provid	des gardens to protect endangered species.	(3))
19	Using a water fi	ilter leads to water <u>pollution</u>	5 P 2) (O
20	Water is one of Earth planet	the most important <u>industrial</u> resources on	(35)	1
21)	When building a	a factory close to a body of water, this	ĺ ,	500)
22	The state of the s	the most important industrial resources on	136	Je)
23	Rivers seep into	cracks and pores of rocks underground	(6)
24	Deforestation le	ads to <u>protect</u> renewable resources	المجرا ا	36)
25	Dams are used t	o filter contaminated water for reuse	(5)
26	Constellations a	re most visible in the <u>spring.</u>	(36)	
27	We use tools su	ch as <u>microscopes</u> to study celestial objects.)
28	Earth completes	one rotation on its axis in 365 days	()	14)
29	The earth rotate	es around its axis, which r <mark>uns <u>horizontally.</u></mark>	()
30	Earth is the cent	ter of motion in the solar system	()
	Question 06	give reason	, 5.85°	J
1	Occurrence of	day and night.		
			A P	- 37
(2)	The regular pa	ttern of day and night.		
6	14- 55	0 550 h 70 550	14,500	4.3



3	Occurrence of seasons.
4	Although Earth rotates on its axis, we don't feel its movement.
5	The length of the shadow of an object changes throughout the day.
6	The moon appears bright in the sky at night.
7	Earth and the moon are not considered stars.
8	The Sun looks much larger to us than other stars.
9	Water is important for all plants on Earth.
10	Hiding of worms inside the soil is an example of an interaction between two Earth's spheres.
11	Farms near tributaries may cause water pollution
12	We should turn off water during washing dishes.
13	Countries prevent using or developing natural resource in some protected areas of land.
14	Cutting down too many trees of forests leads to soil erosion.
796	
15	Scientists recycle fresh waste water to get filtered water again.
16	We must conserve fresh water.





17	You should turn off water tap during brushing your teeth.
18	Groundwater is called by this name.
19	The quality of fresh water affects the life of living organisms live in it.
20	The force of gravity has an important role in the solar system.
21	The moon rotates around the Earth in a fixed orbit.
22	After the skydivers jump from a plane, they always move toward the ground.
23	The moon is attached to the earth.
24	Paper clips are pulled towards the magnet
25	Gravity of the earth is greater than the gravity of the moon.
26	Gravitational force depends on distance
27	Planets revolve around the Sun in fixed orbits
28	You always land on the ground when you jump up.
29	The skydivers land safely when he opens his parachute.
30	Some iron nails are attracted to a magnet.

31)	Scientists use the	ne word sphere to name each of Earth's systems	2
32	Jellyfish canno	t live in ponds.	
33	Fish do not live	in Lake Assal.	
34)	Objects on Ear	th's surface will remain stable.) }
	Question 07	what happens	フ
1	Earth doesn't	rotate on its axis.	
2	Half of Earth f	aces the Sun.	
3	The distance b	etween the earth and the moon increases twice.	
4	The mass of m	oon becomes twice its real mass.	
(5)	The mass of th	e moon decreases to half.	
6	The gravity of	the Sun if its mass decreases than it is now.	
7	Absence of gra	vity between Sun and the planets of solar system.	,-
8	You throw a b	asketball into the air.	£6
9	A magnet is pl	aced near to some paper clips	·····
10	The gravity of	the earth is a repulsion force not an attraction force.	Ď







11	A person uses the brake of a moving bicycle.
12	To the speed of skydiver if he opens his parachute during landing.
13	If a metal ball and a feather are fallen down from a tower.
14)	The river water meets the sea water.
15)	People don't conserve fresh water.
16	Water is collected in a low-laying area.
17)	The quality of fresh water affects the life of living organisms live in it.
18	You mix clear water with small amount of mud.
19	Fish are eaten more than they are replaced in the ocean.
20	The rate of rain fall increases on a river.
21)	Water changes from one state to another in relation to its total quantity.
22	The cows started eating all the grass before the new grass grew.



Question 08

Answer The following Questions

1	Mention three uses of water.
2	Mention the Earth's interacting systems Earthworms live in the soil and make it shelter for them.
3	Classify the following water sources according to their type. Seas - ponds - streams
4	Mention some freshwater sources on Earth's surface.
5	Name a device that used to observe celestial bodies.

نتهت الأسئلة مع أطيب الامنيات بالنجاح

كل أسئلة الشيت أسئلة رسميه مجمعة من أسئلة المحافظات وأسئلة كتاب المدرسة







Second term Questions Bank Question 01 Choose the correct answer

		SPO U	SPO	Ma	90
1	The Sun appears	as it moves from .	to		
	a south - north	b west - east	east - west	d	north - south
2	The solar system	consists of some	revolve arou	nd	
	a Sun - planets	b moons - planet	© planets -Sun	d	planets - moor
3	The fastest plane	t revolves around	the sun is		
10	a the Sun	b Earth	© Jupiter	d	the moon
	The sun and other	er stars are made u	ıp of		
•	a hot solids	b cold solids	6 hot gases	d	cold liquids
	At the noon, the	Sun appears in the	ein the sky.		
5	a east	b west	© left	d	center
0	The imaginary lin	e that passes thro	ough Earth's center is	s calle	d
6	a the day	b the axis	c the night	d	the pole
(3)	It is the orbiting	of an object aroun	id another object	<u>.</u>	5
7	(a) rotation	b spinning	© revolution	d	gravity
8	The group of star	rs that <mark>make a cert</mark>	t <mark>ain shape in the</mark> sky	is cal	led
0	(a) wetland	b biosphere	© constellation	d	gravity
9	Prevent developing	ng of Ras Mohame	ed Protectorate is cor	nsider	ed
U	preservation	b pollution	© sustainability	d	consumption
(10)	gives he	at and light.			
	a Stars	b Moons	© Plants	d	Satellites
(11)	The moon phase	in which a small p	oart is illuminated is	called	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
W	a new moon	b <u>crescent</u>	© gibbous	d	full moon
(12)	The star that is p	resent in our solar	system is		
	a the moon	b the Sun	© Earth	d	Jupiter
(13)	is/ar	e located at the co	enter of our solar sys		
	a moon - Sun	b moon - Earth	Sun only	d	Earth only



	Th	e Sun is		sized star.				
	a	small	b	medium	©	large	d	giant
	A	watershed is ar	are	a where water	coll	lects from	. and	flows in one
15)	dire	ection.				50 B	, ,	
B	a	one source	b	rain only	©	different	d	lakes only
1	Co	nstellations ap	pear	r	in	the sky during t	he ye	ear.
6)	a	at different positions	b	at the same position	©	in winter only	d	in summer only
(1)		are cel	estia	al bodies that r	nake	their own light	150	
,	a	Moons - planets	b	Sun - stars	©	Sun - planets	d	Earth - Sun
1	Sol	lar syst <mark>em in</mark> clu	ıdes	at its c	ente	er and eight plar	iets a	round it.
	a	the <mark>mo</mark> on	b	the Sun	©	Earth	d	Jupiter
1	At	noon the sun f	form	sshado	w o	f objects.		
)	a	longest	b	shortest	©	medium	d	changes
0	Day	and night ph	enor	menon occurs	due	to the rotation o	of Ear	th around
)		the Sun					d	solar system
	Re	volution of mo	on a	round Earth ca	ause	s		
)						moon phases	d	planets gravity
	The	e is f	orm	ed when salty	sea v	water meets fres	h riv	er water
)	a	lakes	b	wetlands	©	estuaries	d	streams
	Th	e number of st	ars i	n the solar syst	em i	is		
)	a	one	b	eight	©	nine	d	two
	D	are cele	estia	I bodies that re	evolv	e around the Su	ın in	fixed paths.
)	(a)	Stars and	(b)	eight	0	Sun and	(d)	Sun and
	•	moon		planets	W.	Earth	•	Jupiter
1	We	see the moon	shin	ing in the sky,	beca	aus <mark>e it</mark>		
	a	absorbs sunlight	b	produces light	©	lets light pass	d	reflects sunlight
)	Th	e Sun is a star b	oeca	use it		D		
	a	reflects light	b	absorbs light	•	gives off light	d	allows light pass
			mate	erials can be us	sed t	o filter wastewa	iter ir	
)	-	er, except	(wood	0	sharseal		50 m
1	(a)	cotton	(p)	wood	(0)	charcoal	d	sand
)	0	Is conside	1.00	as a type of fri		electric	(d)	0 45
	100	MIZODOTICM	1 1	/Trav/ITV		PIPCTITIC		air resistance



0	Ear	rth's gravity pu	lls d	own things to	ward	Earth	D		
(29)	a	in inclined angle	b	perpendicularly	©	horizontally forward	d	vertically upwards	
0	Ob	ject moves und	der t	he effect of	Maj	forces.			
30)	a	pull - push	b	pull - drag	©	revolving and push	d	pull and attraction	
(31)	6	is a factor	that	acts against g	ravit	y force.			
(31)	a	Magnetism	b	mass of object	©	air resistance	d	Object shape	
	Wh	ich of the follo	win	g is found bety	veer	porous of rocks	belov	w Earth surface?	
(32)	a	Ice	b	Groundwater	©	Oceans	d	Water vapour	
	Riv	ers an <mark>d str</mark> eam	s co	ntain wa	ater,	while ponds co	ntain	water.	
(33)	a	salt – fresh	(b)	fresh – salt	©	running - still	d	still – running	
	An	nong the source	es o	f water which	hum	an can use for o	Irinki	ng	
34	a	seas	b		©	saltwater lakes	d	rivers	
-	Hu	ma <mark>ns</mark> can get t	heir	needs of	from	rivers, streams	and	groundwater.	
(35)		ox <mark>yg</mark> en gas	b	carbon dioxide gas	©	salt water	d	fresh water	
(20)	Magnetism is a kind of force.								
(36)	a	attraction only	b	repulsion only	©	visible	d	invisible	
	Ear	rth attracts obj	ects	towards					
(37)	a	its center	b	the sky	©	the moon	d	the sun	
0	As	the mass of the	e ob	ject increases,	its	increases.			
(38)	a	movement	b	force	©	gravity	d	illumination	
50	The	e gravitational	forc	e of an object		as its mass inc	rease		
(39)	a	equal zero		increase		decrease	d	doesn't change	
	Wa	iter filters are u	ised	to remove	m	aterials from po	llute	d water.	
40	a	harmful	b	solar system	0	day and night	d	electricity	
		of resor	urce	s, requires mai	nagii	ng its usage me	thod	s.	
41)	a	Depletion	b	Sustainability	0	Renewability	d	Scarcity	
	Pol	llution is one of	f the	problems to a	chie	ve (affect)		of resources.	
(42)	a		AL.	sustainability	1	O AL	d	renewability	
(13)	All	the following	are f	from sources o	f wa	ter on the Earth	, <u>ехс</u>	<u>ept</u>	
43	a	groundwater	b	ponds	©	glaciers	d	molten rocks	



96.5% of Earth's water is	Th	e amount if sal	lt wa	ter on the Earl	h is	the amou	nt of	fresh water.
a) Seas b) Oceans e) Lakes d) Rivers The force of	(a)	larger than	(b)	smaller than	(c)	equal to	d	half
(a) Seas (b) Oceans (c) Lakes The force of	5	4	150		-		as.	
a friction b gravity c air resistance d electricity The acting force on the moon to make it revolves around the earth is	a	Seas	b	Oceans	©	Lakes	d	Rivers
(a) friction (b) gravity (c) air resistance (d) electricity The acting force on the moon to make it revolves around the earth is	The	force of	ke	eeps the planet	ts on	their paths aro	und	the sun
a Earth's gravity b sun's gravity c gravity dountains and valleys are parts of	a	friction	b	gravity	©	air resistance	d	electricity
Mountains and valleys are parts of	The	acting force of	n th	e moon to mal	ce it	revolves around	d the	earth is
a geosphere b atmosphere c biosphere d hydrosphere 96.5% of Earth's water is	a	Earth's gravity	b	sun's gravity	©	moon's gravity	d	
96.5% of Earth's water is	Mo	ountains and v	alley	s are parts of				
a salt water b water c fresh water d frozen water A boy on slide moves down toward due to the effect off a friction b gravity c temperature of air Gravity keeps the moon revolve in orbit around	a	<u>geosphere</u>	b	atmosphere	©	biosphere	d	hydrosphere
A boy on slide moves down toward due to the effect off	96.	.5% <mark>of</mark> Earth's v	wate	er is				
a friction b gravity c temperature of air boy's Hight Gravity keeps the moon revolve in orbit around	a	salt water	b	boiling water	©	fresh water	d	frozen water
Gravity keeps the moon revolve in orbit around	At	ooy <mark>on</mark> slide mo	oves	down toward	due	to the effect off	·	J
a The Sun b the earth c Itself d another moon	a	friction	b	gravity	©		d	boy's Hight
a The Sun	Gra	avity k <mark>eeps</mark> the	mo	on revolve in o	rbit	around	/	
 a Recycling b Sustainability c Preservation d Conservation Rainwater is a part of	a	The Sun	b	the earth	©	Itself	d	
Rainwater is a part of		process is	use	d to get filtere	d wa	ter from pollute	ed wa	ater.
a biosphere b hydrosphere c geosphere d atmosphere Mountains and valleys are parts of	a	Recycling	b	Sustainability	©	Preservation	d	Conservation
Mountains and valleys are parts of	Rai	inwate <mark>r is a p</mark> a	rt of					
 a geosphere b atmosphere c biosphere d hydrosphere 96.5% of Earth's water is	a	biosphere	b	hydrosphere	•	geosphere	d	atmosphere
96.5% of Earth's water is	Mo	ountain <mark>s and v</mark>	alley	s are parts of				
 a salt water b boiling water c fresh water d frozen water The pulling force of a magnet attracts materials made of a Wood b plastic c iron d rocks Magnet attracting paper clips is evidence that magnet a needs force b has a force c loses force d gains force The area of land where all the water flows in one direction to a common 	a	geosphere	b	atmosphere	©	biosphere	d	hydrosphere
The pulling force of a magnet attracts materials made of a Wood b plastic c <u>iron</u> d rocks Magnet attracting paper clips is evidence that magnet a needs force b <u>has a force</u> c loses force d gains force The area of land where all the water flows in one direction to a common	96.	.5% of Earth's	wate	er is				
 a Wood b plastic c iron d rocks Magnet attracting paper clips is evidence that magnet a needs force b has a force c loses force d gains force The area of land where all the water flows in one direction to a common 	a	salt water	b	boiling water	©	fresh water	d	frozen water
Magnet attracting paper clips is evidence that magnet a needs force b has a force c loses force d gains force The area of land where all the water flows in one direction to a common	The	e pulling force	of a	magnet attrac	ts m	aterials made o	رُدُ اللهِ	
 a needs force b has a force c loses force d gains force The area of land where all the water flows in one direction to a common 	a	Wood	b	plastic	©	<u>iron</u>	d	rocks
The area of land where all the water flows in one direction to a common	Ma	gnet attracting	g pa	per clips is evic	lence	e that magnet		at in the
	a	needs force	b	has a force	©	loses force	d	gains force
location as ocean is called					flov	vs in one direct	ion to	o a common
(a) tributary (b) estuary (c) wetland (d) watershed					0	wetland		watershed



a Plants b Rocks c Gases d Water bo An example of saltwater ecosystem is a Nile river b Lake Assal c glacier d Lake Na Most of fresh water on Earth is found in the form of	isser
a Nile river b Lake Assal c glacier d Lake Name of the streams of	
Most of fresh water on Earth is found in the form of	
a groundwater b rivers c glacier d streams A force that is created between two attached surfaces leading to slow movement is called force. a pushing b dragging c friction d pulling The force that causes skydivers to moves down is called a friction b gravity c air resistance d electrici Misuse of fresh water may cause	25 T
movement is called	
 a pushing b dragging c friction d pulling The force that causes skydivers to moves down is called a friction b gravity c air resistance d electrici Misuse of fresh water may cause	4 75
(a) friction (b) gravity (c) air resistance (d) electrici Misuse of fresh water may cause of animals.	30
Misuse of fresh water may cause of animals.	
	ty
a diversity (b) groups (c) extinction (d) increasing	
a diversity b growth c extinction d increasing	ng
Among ways to protect natural resources	
a pollution b deforestation c sustainability d overfish	ing
In the late afternoon, the sun appears in the direction in the sky.	
(a) east (b) west (c) north (d) south	
A group of plants and animals which live together in a large area	
characterized by its climate is called a atmosphere b hydrosphere b biome d lithosph	oro
a atmosphere b hydrosphere c biome d lithosphere Magnetic force is considered a force of	iere
	W
a push only b pull only c friction d push or	pull
The force ofkeeps the planets on their paths around the Sun.	
(a) air resistance (b) friction (c) gravity (d) electrici	
The acting force on the moon to make it revolves around the Earth is.	
(a) Earth's gravity (b) Sun's gravity (c) moon's gravity (d) Mars's gravity Water covers approximately% of Earth's surface.	avity
(a) 10 (b) 30 (c) 50 (d) 70	
Magnetic force is considered a force of	
a push only b pull only c friction d push or	
Gravity is considered a force.	<u>pull</u>
a push b friction c visible d pull	<u>pull</u>



74	Th	e make	es up	most of the p	lane	t Earth		
	a	land	b	oxygen gas	©	water	d	mountains
75	Th	e total amount	of v	vater on Earth	is	a T		
30	a	decreased	b	increased	©	changed	d	not changed
76	Pla	ints need wate	r to	perform the pr	oces	s of		
ال قريم	a	growth	b	respiration	©	combustion	d	photosynthesis
77	Th	e force of	h	<mark>olds objects or</mark>	e Ear	th.		
12	a	wind	b	air resistance	©	push	d	gravity
78	Th	e <mark>is / ar</mark> c	e use	ed to purify un	clear	n water.		
	a	desalination	b	nature reserves	©	solar panels	d	filters
79	Th	econta	ins a	a mixture of fre	esh a	nd salt water.		
3	a	river	b	stream	©	sea	d	estuary
80	Th	e hy <mark>dr</mark> osphere	con	tains all of the	follo	wing except		250
	a	rivers	b	<u>air</u>	©	seas	d	oceans
81	Tre	ee leaves are pa	art o	f the				
	a	geosphere	b	hydrosphere	©	biosphere	d	atmosphere
82	Fro	ogs live in		water.				
	a	lakes	b	ponds	©	seas	d	oceans
83	Sal	ty water is four	nd ir	n al <mark>l of the foll</mark> o	win	g except		
	a	lakes		seas	©	rivers	d	oceans
84		ater that flows a definite path				titude to an are	a of I	ower altitude
N	a	ocean	b	river	0	sea	d	lake
(85)	Th	e geosphere co			llow	ing except		
	a	minerals	b	rocks	©	<u>oxygen</u>	d	soil
(87)	Riv	ers are conside	ered	a part of the	<u></u>	25 T		
	a	biosphere	b	<u>hydrosphere</u>	0	atmosphere	d	geosphere
88)	Pa	per is made fro	m	150	50		10	
	a	iron	(b)	plastic	C	trees	d	copper





	Question 02	put (true) or (false	1 WEST	3	TO BE
3.8	a lakes	b seas	•	rivers	d	wetlands
100	Swamps are cons	idered one of the				
1	a lakes	b groundwate	<u>r</u> ©	seas	d	oceans
99	The water stored	in the cracks and	space	s of undergro	ound ro	cks is called
	a rivers	b oceans	©	seas	d	wetlands
98	with water.	efined as an above	e-grou	ind land area	s partia	illy covered
D			©		d	salty
97)	The ponds are ch	aracterized by		water.	y Ju	
	a salamander	b Moses fish	©	frog	d	salmon
96	The lives i	n water streams.				
	a gases	b minerals	C	snake	d	rivers
95)	The belo	ongs to the geospl	here.			
72	a liquid	b <u>frozen</u>	©	gaseous	d	still
94	Most fresh water	found in the	fo	orm.		
35	a ponds	b estuaries	©	seas	d	oceans
93	The conta	ins fresh water.				
	a ocean	b <u>estuary</u>	©	lake	d	river
92	Fresh water mixe	s with salt water i	n			
	a minerals	b helium		-9	d	mountains
91)	AL DE	ng are elements o	all de		cept	A)
	a rivers	b wetlands	(c)	seas	(d)	groundwat
90	From the sources			5,25	y C	7
	(a) Earth	(b) Moon	(C)	Jupiter	(d)	Sun







	in sto in sto in	200
3	The Sun doesn't revolve around Earth	√
4	Jupiter is the fastest planet that rotates on its axis in the solar system.	
5	Dumping factories wastes into the water causes water pollution and makes it unfit for drinking	
6	Constellations have similar shapes in the sky	×
7	Dams are used to filter polluted water for reuse.	*
8	The Earth takes (12) hours to make a complete cycle on its axis.	×
9	The constellations help us to determine the main directions.	E V
10	Length of shadows of different objects don't change during day.	×
11)	Stars are solid objects made up of rocks.	×
12	The Sun is the biggest star in the universe	×
(13)	All people in different countries see the star in the sky at the same time.	×
14	The stars are far away from Earth.	D V
15	We can feel the movement of Earth easily. Constellations appear in the sky are different in winter than in summer	
17	The moon reflects sunlight that falls on it.	1
18	Constellations have similar shapes in the sky.	×
19	The moon seems shiny because it absorbs sunlight	×
20	The Sun is necessary for continuity of life on Earth	V
21)	Some human activities are responsible for water pollution.	\checkmark
22	The Sun is the biggest star in the universe.	×
23	Moon and stars make their own light.	×
24 25	The sun appears in the same place in the sky all the day. The length of day and night are always equal during the whole year.	×
26	Stars are made up of hot gases	· •
27	Clothes are made from plant and animal products.	-1
28	Oceans, lakes and rivers are included in the hydrosphere	1
29	Among the sources of fresh water are rains	





30	The type of water in rivers is fresh water only.	\
31	We must conserve fresh water, because it is limited on Earth.	1
32	Wetlands are examples of salt water.	×
33	Occaris:	×
34		X
35		1
36		×
37	Living organisms are parts of geosphere.	×
39	An orbit is a spherical shape in which the planets revolve around the sun	×
40	Moon stays in fixed orbit around Earth due to the gravity between them.	*
43	All objects are pulled toward the ground due to the effect of gravity.	*
44		×
45		×
48	Light objects reach Earth faster than heavy objects in the absence of air resistance	×
49	Planets revolve around the sun by the effect of gravitational push force	×
50	Hunting is allowed in natural reserves	×
(51)	Astronauts can be sent to explore distant stars	×
52 53	The force of magnet is always attraction force only.	×
53	As the mass of the object increases, its gravity increases	V B
54 55	Weathering of rocks as a result of the effect of rains is an example of an interaction between hydrosphere and biosphere.	×
56	Half of the moon is illuminated at the first quarter phase of the moon.	1





When we visit planetarium, we will see images about living 57 organisms

58 The orbit of each planet has an ellipse shape. 59

The components of the ecosystem do not interact with each other

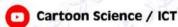
Overconsumption of natural resources helps conserve them

Question 03

Complete the following sentences

- (1)Planets and **moon** can't make their own light.
- (2) The moon seems bright as it reflects sunlight.
- (3) The wide space that contains celestial object is called universe
- (4) Stars are made up of hot gases
- In early morning, the Sun appears in east, while at noon it appears in center (5) of the sky.
- (6) Seasons phenomenon occurs due to the revolution of Earth around the sun
- (7) The sun located in the center of the solar system
- (8) At noon the Sun forms **shorter** shadow of an object.
- (9) The Sun produces thermal energy that warms the Earth.
- (10) Every night, new stars appear from **East**
- (11) A group of stars, planets and gases held together by gravity is called Galaxy
- 12 The sun is a <u>star</u> that can give out light.
- (13) The Sun appears in the east direction during the early morning.
- (14) The Earth rotates around its axis once every 24 hours.
- (15) In the solar system all planets revolves in fixed paths called orbit
- (16) We must take a quick shower to conserve <u>freshwater</u>.
- (17) The Earth's system that includes all living organisms is called biosphere
- 18 The amount of fresh water on Earth is less than the amount of salt water.
- 19 Stars seem bright because they are made up of hot gases
- 20 The axis of Earth planet is vertical
- 21 Friction is a force generated between two touching surfaces.
- Water lilies grow in still water.







- (23) Clothes can be made from animal products or plant products.
- 24 Any object has gravity depending on its mass.
- 25 Earth revolves around the Sun in a fixed path that has oval (ellipse) shape
- 26 The force that keeps all planets around the Sun is called gravitational force
- 27 When a river meets a sea, an estuary is formed.
- The shallow areas of saltwater ecosystems include coral reefs and intertidal 28 zones
- 29 In high Dam, water is used to generate electricity
- 30 Fresh water is found in rivers, most of lakes and streams.
- (31) Reducing bathing time helps decrease water consumption.
- (32) Building a dam cross a tributary can change the amount of water in it.
- 33 To conserve water, we can <u>decrease</u> the time of washing our hands.
- 34 Air resistance is a type of **friction** force.
- If we use fossil fuels wisely without negatively affecting their amount in the 35 future, this is called sustainability
- 36 The moon moves around earth due to gravity.
- 37 The gravity of the moon affects the phenomena of ocean tide
- 38 When a boy moves down a slide, this is due to the force of gravity
- 39 Water consumption can be rationalized by taking a quick shower
- **Q4444544** Magnetism is a force that attracts some metal objects.
- Force is a pull or push that is applied to an object.
- Gravity pulls objects toward the center of Earth.
- Magnet can attract some objects by a force called magnetism
- The force between two magnets is called magnetism
- The earth revolves around the sun in fixed orbit.
- The direction of Earth's gravity is always toward the center of Earth.
- Friction force opposes the motion of the body and slows down its speed.
- Rocks and minerals are components of the geosphere
- 49 Nasser lake represents the **fresh** water ecosystem
- 50 Lake **bardawil** is one of the salty lakes in Egypt.
- Binoculars and telescopes are tools used to see distant celestial bodies (51)
- Excessive use of well water leads to dry up of wells. (52)
- If the water at the upstream decreases, the water at the downstream will (53) decrease



- Among the factors that affect sustainability are pollution and overpopulation
- Poor water quality exposes many living organisms to danger extinction
- Wastewater engineers in Egypt work in Bahr Albaqar water treatment

 plant
- The force of gravity between two objects decreases as the distance between them increases.
- Air resistance acts opposite to the direction of Earth's gravity.
- Magnets have a strong attraction to certain metals, such as iron, cobalt, nickel
- 60 The earth rotates around its axis in counter clockwise direction

	Question 04	write scientific term for each of the f	ollowing
1	The spinning of	Rotation	
2	An imaginary li north pole to th	Earth's axis	
3	The group of st	ars forms a pattern in the sky.	constellation
4	It is a group of gravity	stars, planets and gases held together by	Galaxy
(5)	Dark celestial ol sun light.	bject revolves around Earth and reflects the	The Moon
6	A medium size s	star that is the center of the solar system.	The Sun
7	They are giant hydrogen and h	spheres of superhot gases most of them are nelium.	The stars
8	A special building images of celest	ng with dome celling and is used to see tial bodies.	Planetarium
9	The large water	body that is surrounded by land.	Lake
10	The water bodi	ies that surround the continents.	Oceans



PRIMARY 5 - SECOND TERM



It is an area of land where all the water flows in one 11 direction to a common location such as an ocean, a sea or other large water body.

watershed

(12)Restricting access to and use of resources.

preservation

It is the water that has already been used in homes and (13) different industries.

Wastewater

They are small water bodies such as small creeks or (14) streams that flows into bigger rivers

Tributaries

(15) A force of attraction between objects. Gravity

(16) The effect that pulls or pushes an object to make it moves.

Force

An invisible force that attracts iron paper clips to the (17) magnet.

Magnetism

The force that is found between two magnets or between (18) the magnet and an object.

Magnetism

The force that opposes the motion of a body across a (19) solid, a liquid or gas.

Friction force

A type of pollution that occurs as a result of throwing 20 waste in rivers and seas.

water pollution

The system that includes humans, animals and plants of (21) Earth.

Biosphere

An area characterized by greenery, soil, climate, and (22) wildlife that distinguished it from other areas.

Biome

The area along the coast that disappears at the high tide (23) and appears at the low tide.

Intertidal zone

A force between two objects in contact with each other's, (24) and it affects in the opposite direction of movement force.

Friction force

A type of frictional force generating from the movement of Air resistance (25) an object in the air.

The low which states that the force of gravity is constant (26) and acts on all objects in the same way.

The low of motion

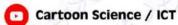
A scientist proved that the Sun is the center of our solar (27 system.

Nicolous copernicus

A phenomenon that happens due to the increase of the (28) level of water in rivers and streams.

flooding





PRIMARY 5 - SECOND TERM



A phenomenon that happens due to the decrease of the level of water in rivers and streams

drought

A phenomenon takes place in oceans and seas due to gravity of moon.

Tides

Question 05

correct the underline word

1	Human is part of the <u>hydrosphere</u> .	biosphere
2	Plants need water to do the process of reproduction	photosynthesis
3	Water covers about 50% of the Earth's surface	71%
4	The total amount of water on Earth changes	doesn't change
(5)	Rivers represent the <u>atmosphere</u> of the Earth.	hydrosphere
6	Plants need water to do the process of growing.	photosynthesis photosynthesis
7	Lake Assal is one of the <u>freshest</u> lakes	salty
8	Pond water is characterized by <u>fast-flowing</u> water	still
9	Salamanders live in the oceans	starfish
10	<u>Freshwater</u> ecosystems cover a large portion of the Earth.	Salt water
11	3.5% of the water on Earth's surface is salty.	fresh
12	Water lilies live in sea water	ponds
13	<u>Lakes</u> are known as a salty water source which its floor contains mountains and plains	oceans
14	Seas surround the continents and connect to each other	Oceans
15)	Estuaries are considered one of the large bodies of water surrounded by land on all sides	lakes
16	Ponds are a type of <u>estuary</u>	Wetland
17	Plastic products are made from cotton	Oil
18	The state provides gardens to protect endangered species.	Protectorates
(19)	Using a water filter leads to water pollution	Filtration





Water is one of the most important industrial resources on renewable 20 Earth planet

When building a factory close to a body of water, this (21) causes to protect the body

Water is one of the most important industrial resources on renewable (22) Earth planet.

(23) Rivers seep into cracks and pores of rocks underground

(24) Deforestation leads to protect renewable resources

(25) Dams are used to filter contaminated water for reuse

(26) Constellations are most visible in the spring.

(27) We use tools such as microscopes to study celestial objects.

(28) Earth completes one rotation on its axis in 365 days

(29) The earth rotates around its axis, which runs horizontally.

(30) Earth is the center of motion in the solar system

pollute

Groundwater

damage

Filters

Winter

Telescope

24 hours

vertically

The sun

Question 06

give reason

1 Occurrence of day and night.

Due to the rotation of the earth on its axis.

(2) The regular pattern of day and night.

Due to the rotation of the earth on its axis.

(3) Occurrence of seasons.

Due to the revolution of the earth around the sun.

4 Although Earth rotates on its axis, we don't feel its movement.

Because we are moving with the same speed of Earth.

The length of the shadow of an object changes throughout the day. **(5)**

due to the change in the position of the sun in the sky.

The moon appears bright in the sky at night. 6

Because it reflects the sunlight.



science





- **7** Earth and the moon are not considered stars.
 - Because they don't give off their own light.
- The Sun looks much larger to us than other stars.
 - Because the sun is the closest star to earth.
- Water is important for all plants on Earth.
 - Because all plants need water to grow and some of them live in water.
- Hiding of worms inside the soil is an example of an interaction between two Earth's spheres.
 - Because worms belong to biosphere, while soil belongs to geosphere.
- Farms near tributaries may cause water pollution

 Due to using of chemical fertilizers that cause water pollution
- We should turn off water during washing dishes.
 - To conserve fresh water
- Countries prevent using or developing natural resource in some protected areas of land.
 - To preserve natural resources.
- Cutting down too many trees of forests leads to soil erosion.
 - Because it leads to deforestation so water and wind can carry away soil causing soil erosion
- Scientists recycle fresh waste water to get filtered water again.
 - Because fresh water is limited natural resource and its important for all living organisms to survive
- We must conserve fresh water.
 - Because there is a limited amount of fresh water on Earth
- You should turn off water tap during brushing your teeth.
 - To conserve fresh water
- (18) Groundwater is called by this name.
 - Because it is stored in the cracks and spaces of underground rocks
- (19) The quality of fresh water affects the life of living organisms live in it.
 - Because poor quality of fresh water leads to death of thousands of living organisms and extinction of some species

SCIENCE PRIMARY 5 - SECOND TERM

- The force of gravity has an important role in the solar system.
 - Because gravity between the sun and the and objects in the solar system keeps the planets revolve in fixed orbits around the sun
- The moon rotates around the Earth in a fixed orbit.
 - Due to the gravitational force of the earth.
- After the skydivers jump from a plane, they always move toward the ground.
 - Due to the earth gravity which pulls them toward the ground.
- The moon is attached to the earth.
 - Due to the gravitational attraction between the earth and the moon.
- Paper clips are pulled towards the magnet

 Due to the force of magnetism.
- Gravity of the earth is greater than the gravity of the moon.

 Because the mass of the earth is greater than the mass of the moon.
- Gravitational force depends on distance
 - Because when the distance between two objects increases, the gravitational force decreases and vice versa
- Planets revolve around the Sun in fixed orbits
 - Due to the great gravitational pulling force between the sun and the planets.
- You always land on the ground when you jump up.
 - Due to the effect of gravity that's always pull the objects toward it
- The skydivers land safely when he opens his parachute.
 - The parachute slows down his speed on landing due to air resistance.
- Some iron nails are attracted to a magnet.
 - Because the magnetism force pulls them toward the magnet
- Scientists use the word sphere to name each of Earth's systems

 Because the shape of earth is very close to be sphere

science





Jellyfish cannot live in ponds.

Because jelly fish can survive only in salty water

33 Fish do not live in Lake Assal.

Because it has high concentration of salt

Objects on Earth's surface will remain stable.

Because the force of gravity which pull objects to the earth center

Ouestion 07

what happens

- Earth doesn't rotate on its axis.

 Phenomenon of day and night will not happen.
- 2 Half of Earth faces the Sun.
 This half has day.
- The distance between the earth and the moon increases twice.
 The gravitational attraction between them would become smaller.
- The mass of moon becomes twice its real mass.

 The gravitational force between earth and the moon increases so the moon comes closer to earth and it might crash into the earth.
- The mass of the moon decreases to half.
 The moon would have less gravity.
- The gravity of the Sun if its mass decreases than it is now.
 The gravity of the sun will decrease.
- 7 Absence of gravity between Sun and the planets of solar system.

 The planets will leave their orbits and float off into the space.
- 8 You throw a basketball into the air.
 The ball will go up into the air and then fall down back to the ground due to the gravity force.
- A magnet is placed near to some paper clips
 The magnet will attack the paper clip due to the magnetism force.
- The gravity of the earth is a repulsion force not an attraction force.

 All objects on its surface will move upward away from earth's surface

science

PRIMARY 5 - SECOND TERM



- A person uses the brake of a moving bicycle.

 The break will produce friction force which slows the movement of the bicycle
- To the speed of skydiver if he opens his parachute during landing. the speed of the skydiver decreases gradually due to air resistance
- 13 If a metal ball and a feather are fallen down from a tower.

The metal ball will reach the ground first.

- The river water meets the sea water.
 - An estuary is formed
- People don't conserve fresh water.

 The amount of fresh water on Earth will decrease
- Water is collected in a low-laying area.

A lake is formed

- The quality of fresh water affects the life of living organisms live in it.

 It leads to death of living organisms and extinction of some species live in fresh water
- (18) You mix clear water with small amount of mud.

It will become dirty water

Fish are eaten more than they are replaced in the ocean.

They become rare and fishing will decrease

The rate of rain fall increases on a river.

The level of water on river will increase causing floods.

Water changes from one state to another in relation to its total quantity.

The total quantity of water doesn't change

The cows started eating all the grass before the new grass grew.

The cows will be hungry and may die.

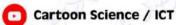
Ouestion 08

Answer The following Questions

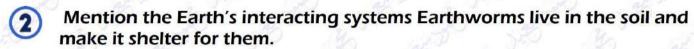
1 Mention three uses of water.

Cleaning – travelling – bathing– washing hands – brushing teeth – taking a shower – cooking food





PRIMARY 5 - SECOND TERM



biosphere and geosphere

Classify the following water sources according to their type. Seas - ponds - streams

Sea salt water

Ponds - stream fresh water

Mention some freshwater sources on Earth's surface.

Rivers - rainwater - groundwater

Name a device that used to observe celestial bodies.

Galileo binoculars / Hubble telescope

انتهت الأسئلة مع أطيب الامنيات بالنجاح

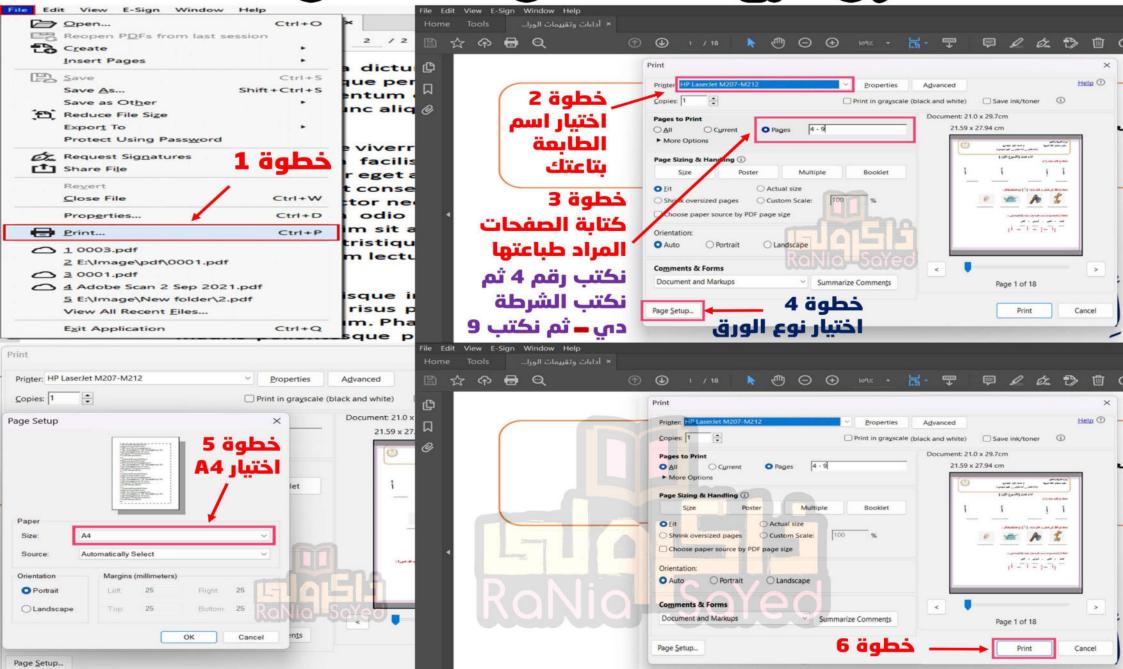
كل أسئلة الشيت أسئلة رسميه مجمعة من أسئلة المحافظات وأسئلة كتاب الم<mark>درس</mark>ة





ကြောင်္ကျာပိုက်မျှာတွင်ပြည်တွင်ပြည်လျှင်





المراجعة رقم (2)

الثروالتالي







Pony Revision on Unit 3 – Concept 1 Biosphere and Hydrosphere Interaction

Weeks 1-2-3

1 Choose the correct answer:

1. Water covers approximately % of the Earth's surface.						
a. 10	b. 30	c. 50	d. 70			
2 makes up most of the planet Earth.						
a. Land	b. Oxygen gas	c. Water	d. Mountain			
3. The total amour	nt of water on Earth	1				
a. decreases	b. increases	c. changes	d. does not change			
4. Plants need wa	ter to perform the p	process of				
a. growth	b. respiration	c. combustion	d. photosynthesis			
5. The Earth's hyd	Irosphere contains					
a. air	b. soil	c. rivers	d. humans			
6. The belong to the geosphere.						
a. gases	b. minerals	c. snakes	d. rivers			
7. The hydrosphere contains all the following, except						
a. rivers	b. air	c. seas	d. oceans			
8. The geosphere contains all the following, except						
a. minerals	b. rocks	c. oxygen	d. soil			
9. Rivers are considered a part of the						
a. biosphere	b. hydrosphere	c. atmosphere	d. geosphere			
10. Tree leaves are	parts of the	·························•				
a. geosphere	b. hydrosphere	c. biosphere	d. atmosphere			
11. A body of water	surrounded by lar	nd on all sides is k	nown as			
a. a river	b. a sea	c. a lake	d. groundwater			
12. Water that flows from an area of higher altitude to an area of lower						
altitude in a def	inite path is known	as				
a. an ocean	b. a river	c. a sea	d. a lake			

13.	When plants dec	ompose in the so	il, the interaction i	s between
	a. the geosphere	e and the hydrosp	ohere	
	b. the hydrosphe	ere and the biospl	here	
	c. the biosphere	and the geosphe	ere	
	d. the atmosphe	re and the hydros	sphere	
14.	When living orga	nisms breathe, ar	n interaction occur	rs between
	a. the biosphere	and the geosphe	ere	
	b. the atmosphe	re and the hydros	sphere	
	c. the biosphere	and the atmosph	nere	
	d. the geosphere	e and the hydrosp	ohere	
15.	The percentage of	of salt water repre	esents about	% of the Earth's
	water.			
	a. 3.5	b. 30	c. 70	d. 96.5
16.	Theis	considered from t	the examples of o	rganisms that live in
	water streams.			
	a. dolphin	b. whale	c. starfish	d. salmon
17 .	Frogs live in			
	a. lakes	b. ponds	c. seas	d. oceans
18.	Salty water is fou	ind in all of the fol	lowing bodies of v	water, except
	a. lakes	b. seas	c. rivers	d. oceans
19.	Most fresh water	is found in the	form.	
	a. liquid	b. frozen	c. gaseous	d. still
20 .	are the	largest saltwater	ecosystems.	
	a. Ponds	b. Rivers	c. Lakes	d. Oceans
2 1.	Water that seeps	under the Earth's	s surface through	porous rocks is
	known as			
	a. lakes	b. groundwater	c. ponds	d. water streams
22 .	Ponds are charac	cterized by	water.	
	a. fast-flowing	b. very salty	c. still	d. salty





2 Put (✓) or (✗):

1. Water is used only for drinking.		()
2. A plant cannot grow without water.		()
3. Living organisms need water to survive.		()
4. The components of the ecosystem do not interact with each	other.	()
5. Groundwater is found above the surface of the Earth.		()
6. All living organisms belong to the atmosphere.		()
7. The glacier is considered a part of the geosphere.		()
8. Air represents the atmosphere in the Earth's systems.		()
9. The oceans contain a large amount of fresh water.		()
10. The phenomenon of erosion by sea waves is an example of	the		
interaction of the geosphere with the hydrosphere.		()
11. A lake's water is always fresh.		()
12. Glaciers represent most of the fresh water on Earth.		()
13. Groundwater is found in the depths of the oceans.		()
14. Oceans contain a large amount of fresh water.		()
15. Coral reefs are examples of saltwater ecosystems.		()
16. Lake Nasser and Lake Bardawil are examples of salty lakes in	Egypt.	()
3 Correct the underlined words:			
	1		١
 Water turns from the solid state to the liquid state by <u>cooling</u>. 	(<i>)</i>
2. Human is part of the <u>hydrosphere</u> .	()
3. Plants need water to do the process of <u>reproduction</u> .	(
4. Water covers about 50% of the Earth's surface.	()
5. Water turns into ice by <u>heating</u> .	()
6. The total amount of water on Earth <u>changes</u> .	(,
7. Lake Assal is one of the <u>fresh</u> water lakes.	(,
8. Pond water is characterized by <u>fast-flowing</u> water.	(,
9. <u>Salamanders</u> live in the oceans.	(,
10. Freshwater ecosystems cover a large portion of the Earth.	()

11. 3.5% of the water on Earth's surface is salty.
12. Water lilies live in sea water.
4 Complete the following sentences:
1. The ecosystem consists of and
2. From the components of the are oxygen and nitrogen.
3. The contains animals, birds, and fish.
4. Water turns into steam by
5. Water represents of the Earth.
6. Living organisms represent the of the Earth.
7. Water turns from a liquid to a solid by
8. An ecosystem consists of and non-living things.
9. The glacier is considered part of the
10. The winds that move objects are part of the
11. The phenomenon of erosion is an example of the interaction of the
with the
12. Rocks and minerals are components of the
13. Water turns from a solid to a liquid by
14. Rivers belong to the, while human is part of the
15. Whales live in water.
16. Nasser Lake represents a water ecosystem.
17. Lake is one of the salty lakes in Egypt.
18. The shallow areas of saltwater ecosystems include and
19. is considered one of the living organisms that live in water
streams.
20. Water lilies grow in water.
21. One of the fresh lakes in Egypt is



Write the scientific term:	
1. It is the sphere that contains air and various	gases. (
2. It is the sphere that contains all living organis	sms. (
3. It is the sphere that contains rocks, minerals,	and soil.
4. It is an area characterized by greenery, soil,	climate, and wildlife that
distinguish it from other areas.	(
5. It is the water found under the surface of the	Earth, seeping through
porous rocks.	(
What is weare but he fallowing	
What is meant by the following:	
1. The groundwater	
2. The river	
Z. The river	
3. The lake	
J. The lake	
— سلسلة كتب الاستاد ————	
Mention the Earth's interacting systems in t	the following sentences:
1. Earthworms live in the soil and make it a she	Iter for them.
	(
2. Rocks and soil move when water flows.	
	(
3. Plants absorb carbon dioxide during the p	rocess of photosynthesis.
	(
4. Plants need water to grow.	(
5. Living organisms exchange gases with the	• .
	(



8	What are the uses of water in our lives:
9	Give reasons for the following:
	1. Water is important for the life of living organisms.
	2. Water is considered a renewable resource.
	2. Water is considered a reflewable resource.
	3. Plants are considered a renewable resource.
	4. Scientists use the word sphere to name each of the Earth's systems.
	5. Jellyfish cannot live in ponds.
	6. Fish do not live in Lake Assal.
	7. Whales live in oceans.
10	What happens if:
	Water changes from one state to another in relation to its total quantity?
	2. Water disappears from the surface of the Earth?

98

Pony Revision on Unit 3 – Concept 2 Water As a Valuable Natural Resource

Weeks 4-5-6-7

1 Choose the correct answer:

1. A/An	\ldots is known as the	e place where the	e river meets the sea.
a. wetland	b. estuary	c. sea	d. ocean
2. ar	e defined as above	e-ground land are	eas that are partially
covered with wa	ater.		
a. Rivers	b. Oceans	c. Seas	d. Wetlands
3. The water store	d in the cracks and	d spaces of under	rground rocks is called
a. lakes	b. groundwater	c. seas	d. oceans
4. a	re considered sour	ces of fresh water	er.
a. Estuaries	b. Rivers	c. Oceans	d. Seas
5. Swamps are co	nsidered one of the	e	
a. lakes	b. seas	c. rivers	d. wetlands
6. is	are among the so	urces of salt water	er on Earth.
a. Rivers	b. Wetlands	c. Seas	d. Groundwater
7. co	ontain fresh water.		
a. Ponds	b. Estuaries	c. Seas	d. Oceans
8. a	re formed when sa	lty sea water me	ets fresh river water.
a. Lakes	b. Wetlands	c. Estuaries	d. Water streams
9. The	is considered th	e largest body of	water and contains
salty water.			
a. swamp	b. river	c. ocean	d. estuary
10. Ways to protect	natural resources	include	
a. pollution		b. defore	estation
c. sustainability		d. overfis	shing
11. A watershed is	an area where wat	ter collects from	and
flows in one dire	ection.		
a. one source		b. rain o	•
c. different s	sources	d. lakes	only

12. Pa	aper is made from	
	a. iron	b. plastic
	c. copper	d. tree
13. O	verfishing of small fish in river water re	sults in
	a. fish scarcity	b. resource recovery
	c. lack of fish quality	d. preserving fish
14. W	ays to preserve the environment include	de
	a. deforestation	
	b. removal of natural resources	
	c. rationalizing the consumption of na	atural resources
	d. excessive use of natural resources	
15. Th	neis from the factors a	affecting sustainability.
	a. climate	b. temperature
	c. rain	d. population increase
16	causes soil pollution and the	death of plants and animals.
	a. Burning coal	b. Rain
	c. Planting trees	d. Blowing wind
17. A	is an area of land whe	ere all the water that flows across
it (drains downhill to a common location i	n one direction.
	a. lake	b. watershed
	c. pond	d. stream
18. W	hich of the following behaviors leads to	wasting water?
	a. Reducing bath time	
	b. Drip irrigation of gardens	
	c. Excessive irrigation of gardens	
	d. Closing the water tap while brushing	ng your teeth
19	is the main engine of the	e water cycle in nature.
	a. Human	b. Solar energy
	c. Rain	d. Water treatment plant
<mark>20</mark> . Al	l of the following bodies of water are fr	eshwater, except
	a. rivers	b. rain
	c. seas	d. groundwater



21. All of the following are duties of waste	ewater treatment engineers, except
a. monitoring the water treatment	process
b. removing harmful substances fr	rom water
c. designing bridges to facilitate tra	ansportation from cities
d. designing ways to protect a con	nmunity from floods
22. All of the following are ways to conser	ve water, except
a. repairing leaky water tanks	
b. turning off the tap while washing	g clothes
c. continuously using the shower f	or bathing
d. using small amounts of water w	hen cleaning cars
23. Which of the following could lead to the	destruction of renewable resources?
a. Dams construction	b. Deforestation
c. Resources protection	d. Resources sustainability
24. The most important sources of salt wa	ater are
a. seas and oceans	b. rivers and groundwater
c. rain and seas	d. lakes and rivers
25. We use to purify uncl	ean water.
a. desalination	b. natural reserves
c. solar panels	d. filters
26. Polluting of fresh water may cause	of animals.
a. diversity	b. growth
c. extinction	d. increasing
27. Which of the following behaviors leads	s to water waste?
 a. Reducing bathing time 	
b. Irrigating gardens with drip irrigation	ation
c. Overwatering gardens	
d. Turning off the tap while brushir	ng your teeth
28. To conserve renewable resources, we	e must
a. pollute water	b. pollute soil
c. pollute air	d. use resources sustainably

1	D			<i>(~)</i>	١.
	Put (V) or ((X)):

1. Water is used to transport goods.	()
2. Ponds and swamps are groundwater.	()
3. Reducing bathing time is a way to waste water.	()
4. Wetlands are examples of salt water.	()
5. All water sources on Earth are suitable for drinking.	()
6. The water found slightly above Earth's surface level is known	as ocea	ans.
	()
7. Hunting is allowed in natural reserves.	()
8. Downstream water increases when upstream water decreases	s. ()
9. Clothes are made from plants and animals products.	()
10. Deforestation destroys the natural habitats of many living organ	nisms. ()
11. Overfishing helps increase the number of fish in any body of w	vater. ()
12. Dumping factories waste in the water causes water pollution a	ınd mak	es it
unfit for drinking.	()
13. Water is a recyclable resource.	()
14. Rivers are among the largest saltwater bodies.	()
15. Dams are used to filter polluted water for reuse.	()
16. Overconsumption of natural resources helps conserve them.	()
17. Polluted water can be converted into clean water using water	filters. ()
Correct the underlined words:		
1. Most of the water on the Earth's surface is <u>fresh</u> water. ()
2. Lakes are a source of salty water, with floors that contain mou	ıntains a	and
plains. ()
3. Ponds are a type of <u>estuary</u> . ()
4. Rivers are sources of salt water. ()
5. Seas surround the continents and connect them to each other. ()
6. Estuaries are considered one of the large bodies of water surr		
land on all sides.)

40

1. When building a factory close to a body of water, this protects the body.
2. <u>Estuaries</u> are tributaries that flow into bigger rivers, which lead to even bigger bodies of water.
3. Population growth benefits sustainability.
4. Plastic products are made from <u>cotton</u> . (
5. Deforestation improves the natural habitats of living organisms.
6. The state provides natural gardens to protect endangered species.
7. Using a water filter leads to water pollution . (
8. Water is one of the most important industrial resources on the Earth.
9. Water from the High Dam in Egypt is used to generate thermal energy.
10. Rivers are considered sources of salt water.
11. <u>Dams</u> are used to filter contaminated water for reuse. (
Complete the following sentences:
1. The ecosystem consists ofand
2. Water consumption can be rationalized by
3. At the floor of an, there are mountains and plains.
4. Most of the water on the Earth's surface is water.
5. Water is used in and
6. Reducing bathing time helps to water consumption.
7. The Wadi El-Hitan Reserve is located in
8. Poor water quality exposes many living organisms to the danger of
9. If the water at the upstream decreases, the water at the downstream will



12

10. Among the factors that affect sustainability are	and
11. Excessive use of well water can lead to wells	
12. The area where water collects from different source	es and moves in one
direction is a	tainahility
is one of the factors affecting sust	
14. Water is considered one of the surface.	sources on the Earth's
15. Floods occur when the amount of rainfall in rivers	
16. A is used to convert polluted water	er into clean water.
17. Wastewater engineers in Egypt work in	
18. Water can be controlled and conserved by	
Write the ecientific terms	
Write the scientific term:	
1. It is the place where rivers meet seas or oceans ar	
thousands of plants and animals.	()
2. It is a large body of salt water and its floor has more	untains and plains.
	()
3. It is the water found in the cracks and spaces of ur	nderground rocks.
	()
Write what the following statements mean:	
1. It is using a resource in a way that does not negati	ively affect the future
availability of that resource.	()
2. It is restricting access and use of resources,	()
3. It is the main engine of the water cycle in nature.	()





7 Classify the following water sources according to their type:
Rivers - Oceans - Glaciers - Seas - Ponds - Streams - Estuaries Swamps - Groundwater

Fresh Water	Salt Water	Mixture of Salt and Fresh Water

- 6 What happens if:
 - 1. The amount of rain falling was very little?
 - 2. The rainfall was more than the river could contain?
 - 3. The cows started eating all the grass before the new grass grew?
 - 4. The factory waste leaks in one of the small streams?
 - 5. Well water is used more than is replenished by rainfall?

Pony Revision on Concept 4.1 Effects of Gravity

Weeks 10

1	Choose the correct and	swer:			
	1. Objects move under the effect of two forces, which are				
	 a. pull and magnet 	t	b. pull and wind		
	c. pull and push		d. rotation and pus	sh	
	2. The force of	holds obje	ects on Earth.		
	a. wind		b. air resistance		
	c. push		d. gravity		
	3. The force of gravity of	causes			
	a. the moon's revo	lution around Earth	1		
	b. the Earth's revo	lution around the S	Sun		
	c. Objects to fall to	wards Earth			
	d. all of the previou	us answers			
	4. Which of the following	g objects has the	greatest gravity?		
	a. Earth	b. The moon	c. Jupiter	d. The Sun	
	5. Which of the following	ng causes an incre	ease in the force of	attraction	
	between two objects	(a) (a) (a)			
	_	listance between th	iem		
	b. Increasing their				
	c. Decreasing thei				
	d. Increasing the f				
	6. The force that return		s thrown upward is	the force of	
	a. push	b. friction	c. gravity	d. pull	
	7. If the distance between	en the Earth and	the moon increase	es, the force	
	of attraction between				
	a. increase		b. disappear		
	c. decrease		d. be unchanged		
	8. Magnetic force is con	nsidered a force o	•		
	a. push only		b. pull only		
	c. friction		d. push or pull		
	9. Gravity is considered	d a	•		
	a. pushing	b. friction	c. visible	d. pulling	
	I			19	

H.0

10. When the	of an object	t increases, its gravit	y increases.
a. motion	b. mass	c. resistance	d. distance
11. A magnet pulls met	tal paperclips beca	use of its	
a. gravitational	force	b. wind	
c. air resistance	;	d. magnetic force	е
12. Planets revolve in f	ixed orbits around	the Sun under the ef	fect of the
gravity of			
a. Earth	b. the moon	c. Jupiter	d. the Sun
13. When an object is t	hrown vertically up	ward, it	
a. moves at a g	reat speed toward	space	
b. floats in space	e due to the abser	nce of gravity	
c. remains susp equal	pended because t	he gravity between	it and Earth is
	rth under the effec	t of gravity	
14. The force of			ichina surfaces
and slows the move			9 22 33 2
a. gravity		c. magnetism	d. friction
15. The force that retur		ound after it has been	thrown
upward is			
a. air resistance	لة كتب الأستاذ ــــــــــــ	b. frictional force)
c. gravitational	force	d. magnetic force	е
16. pulls	skydivers upward	to slow their fall towa	rd the ground.
a. Frictional force	e	b. Magnetism	
c. Gravity		d. Air resistance	
Put (✓) or (✗):			
1. The Earth's gravity	is greater than the	moon's gravity.	()
2. Whenever the mass	s of an object incre	ases, its gravitational	force
decreases.			()
3. Magnetic force is co	onsidered a pulling	force only.	()
4. The force of gravity	exists only betwee	en objects in touch.	()
5. Objects fall downwa	ard due to the friction	onal force.	()

Gravity is considered a visible force, while magnetism is an invisible	Э
force.	()
7. Friction increases the speed of an object.	()
8. Air resistance does not decrease the speed of a moving object.	()
9. Gravity affects the speed of planets revolution around the Sun.	()
10. An orbit is a spherical shape in which the planets revolve around the	те
Sun.	()
11. Planets revolve around the Sun in fixed orbits under the effect of the	ne –
Sun's gravity.	()
12. Light objects reach the Earth faster than heavy objects in the abse	nce of
air resistance.	()
Correct the underlined words: What almost al	
1. The Moon's gravitational force is greater than Earth's gravitational	force.
2. Earth's gravity causes objects to move <u>upward</u> . (
3. When an object falls from a high place, it moves <u>upward</u> . (
4. When the distance between two objects increases, the force of attra	action
between them <u>increases</u> .)
5. The effect of gravity increases whenever an object is raised above	<u>)</u>
Earth's surface.	
6. Waterfalls flow from the top of a river to the bottom due to	
<u>air resistance</u>	
7. Magnets attract wooden objects.	
8. The force of gravity between two objects increases as the distance	
between them increases. (
9. Air resistance affects an object which falling downward in the sam	
direction of Earth's gravity. (
10. The force that generated between two touching surfaces leads to s	
the movement of object is known as <u>magnetism</u> . (
11. <u>Earth</u> is the center of motion in the solar system. (
12. magnet pulls metal paper clips due to the force of gravity.	



4 Complete the fo	ollowing senten	ces:		
1. Gravity is a type	oe of			
2. The Earth's gr	avitational force p	oulls objects		
3.	revolve around	I the Sun in a f	ixed orbit	due to gravity.
	ance between two	-	eases, the	gravitational force
5. If the moon's r	nass increases, t	he gravitationa	al force be	tween it and Earth
	between the mod		ncreases,	the gravity
7. Whenever the	of a	n object increa	ses, its g	ravity increases.
8. The force of g between them	ravity between tw increases.	o objects decr	eases as	the
9. Planets revolv	e around the Sur	n in a	OI	rbit.
10. Air resistance	acts	to the dire	ection of E	Earth's gravity.
11. Magnets have	a strong attraction, and		etals, suc	ch as,
12.	holds objects o	on the Earth's	surface.	
13. The moon rev			around t	he Earth due to
14.	reduces the sp	eed of an obje	ct's move	ement in the air.
15. Planets revolv	e in fixed orbits o	lue to the effec	ct of	gravity
16. Magnets attra	ct some metals, s	such as		
5 Write what the	following staten	nents mean:		
1. It is a force of	attraction between	n two objects w	ith mass.	(
2. It is a type of f in the air.	rictional force ge	nerating from t		ment of an object
3. It includes the	Sun and the plane	ets that revolve		(
4. It is a force ge		two touching	surfaces,	leading to slowing



- 1. Objects on the Earth's surface will remain stable.
- 2. The moon revolves around Earth in a fixed orbit.
- 3. The moon's gravity is less than Earth's gravity.
- 4. The Sun is the center of motion in the solar system.
- 5. Earth's gravity is stronger than the moon's gravity.
- 6. The moon revolves around Earth in a fixed orbit.



Pony Revision on Unit 4 – Concept 2 Patterns of Motion in the Sky

Weeks 11 -12 - 13

1.	is the fastest rotating planet around its axis in the solar			
S	system.			
	a. Earth	b. Jupiter	c. Mercury	d. Venus
2 . T	The Earth rotates on	ce on its axis every		
	a. 24 hours	b. 12 hours	c. 24 days	d. 365 days
3. T	he Earth's rotation	around its axis caus	ses	
	a. the seasons		b. the occurrence	e of spring
	c. day and night		d. increasing gra	avity
4. 7	The Earth moves are	ound		
	a. the Sun only		b. moon	
	c. its axis only		d. its axis and th	ie Sun
5. A	As the Earth rotates	around its axis, the	half of the Earth fa	cing the Sun is
	o pight	b. summer	day	d. winter
6 T	a. night			
	The imaginary line th he South Pole is cal			North Pole to
	a. equator		b. orbit	
	c. Earth's axis		d. constellation	
7. [Day and night pheno	menon occurs beca	ause the Earth rota	tes around
	a. the Sun	b. the moon	c Juniter	d. its axis
ΩΤ	The Sun is considere		•	d. Its axis
0. 1	a. comet		c. meteoroid	d. star
<u> </u>	A group of stars that	·		
3. F		looks like a certain	Shape in the sky is	Called
	a. solar system	b. constellation	c. Earth's axis	d. Sundial
	The length and angle		ange depending on	the position of
t	he	•		
	a. Sun	b. moon	c. stars	d. clouds

11. New stars appear every night from the direct		tion.	
a. north b. south	c. east	d. west	
12. Orion is an example ofin	n the sky.		
a. planets	b. constellations		
c. glaciers	d. telescopes		
13. In the morning, a person's shadow is			
a. shortb. non-existant		d. long	
14. The closest star to Earth is			
	c. Jupiter		
15. The difference in the shape of the moon of	during its revolution	around Earth	
is known as			
a. starlight • سلسلة كتب الاستاذ	•		
c. the pole star	d. moon's phases		
16. In the middle of the lunar month, the moo			
a. Crescent b. Full Moon			
17. The moon reflects the light of thea. planetsb. Earth			
18. Stars make their own light because they a			
which make them shine bright.	are made of not	······ ;	
a. rocks b. gases	c. sands	d. metals	
19. In the planetarium, you see pictures of			
a. stars and planets			
c. celestial bodies	d. all the previous		
Put (✓) or (✗):			
1. The Earth rotates around its axis once ev	ery hour.	()	
2. The Sun seems like it is moving in the sky.		()	
3. The fastest rotating planet around the Earth is Jupiter.		()	
4. The phenomenon of day and night occurs	s once every year.	()	
5. The planets of the solar system rotate around the Sun at similar speeds.			
6. The rotation of the Earth around the Sun causes day and night cycle. (

B	H₂O
) }
~ 6 %_	ක්

7. Comets and meteors cannot be seen with the naked e	ye.	()
8. The Sun is the only star in the solar system.		()
9. The atmosphere allows some light waves to pass thro	ugh it.	()
10. Astronauts can be sent to explore distant stars.		()
11. Different star clusters can be observed more in the sur	mmer than in	the	
winter.		()
12. A group of stars that looks like a certain shape in the s	ky is called a		
constellation.		()
13. The moon appears fully illuminated at the beginning of the	ne lunar month	1. ()
14. The shape of the moon varies throughout the lunar mo	onth.	()
15. The moon revolves around the Earth in a circular path		()
16. The moon reflects light, so we see it illuminated in the	sky.	()
17. The New Moon is one of the phases of the moon when	e the appare	nt fac	Э
of the moon to the Earth is fully illuminated.		()
Correct the underlined words:			
1. The Earth rotates around its axis horizontally.	()
2. The cycle of day and night occurs due to the Earth's ro	otation around	d the	
Sun. سلسلة كتب الاستاذ	()
3. Mars is the fastest rotating planet in the solar system.	()
 One side of the Earth facing the Sun during the Earth's axis causing <u>night</u>. 	s rotation aro	und it	ts
5. Earth completes one rotation on its axis in 365 days.			
	()
6. One side of the Earth is away from the Sun during the			
around its axis, causing <u>day</u> .	()
7. We use tools such as microscopes to study celestial	-		١
8. The atmosphere acts as a protective layer surrounding	the Earth old)
because it forms clouds .) IIIe Eariii pi		١
DOUGUOU IL IVIIIIO VIVAMO.	<i>I</i>		···· J

The Sun's changing position in the sky throughout the day causes the	ne –
length of shadow to be <u>similar</u> .)
10. The closest star to the Earth is <u>Jupiter</u> .)
11. Constellations are most visible in the spring .)
12. Engineers are responsible for operating the planetarium.)
13. Stars near the poles rotate very <u>rapidly</u> .)
4 Complete the following sentences:	
 The planets of the solar system rotate around the Sun at speeds. 	
2. The Earth rotates around its axis in clockwise direct	tion.
3. As the Earth rotates around its axis, the side faces the Sun is	
4. The imaginary line passing through the Earth from the North Pole to South Pole is called	the
The phenomenon of occurs due to the Earth's rotat around its axis.	ion
6. The fastest rotating planet in the solar system is	
7. Stars are made of	
8. An example of binoculars is	
The length of the shadow during the time is shorter the other times.	than
10. Some celestial bodies such as can be seen with the nake	d eye.
11. The length of the shadow varies depending on the position of the in the sky.	
12. Binoculars and telescopes are tools used to	
40. The Counties of the counti	
13. The Sun is a sized star relative to other stars.	
14. The moon revolves around the Earth in an orbit.	41-
15. The moon is named at the beginning of the lunar m	
16. Stars make their own light because they are made of	
17. The alternation of night and day occurs as a result of the Earth's rotal around	ation



18. The moon face facing Earth is completely dark during the of the lunar month.	
19. When the moon is in the middle of a lunar month, it is called a	
20. The moon appears bright in the sky due to the reflection of on the moon's surface.	
21. The side of the moon facing the Earth is completely dark in the of the lunar month.	
Write the scientific term	
1. It is the fastest rotating planet in the solar system.)
It is an imaginary line passing through the Earth from the North Pole to the South Pole.)
3. It is a phenomenon that occurs due to the Earth's rotation around its axis.	
4. It is a group of stars that looks like a certain shape in the sky.	.)
5. They are giant celestial bodies composed of gases. ()
6. The moon has different shapes through a full lunar month.	.)
7. It is a phase of the moon in which the side of the moon facing Earth is completely dark.	.)
8. It appears in the middle of the month, when the side of the moon facing Earth is fully illuminated.	.)
6 Give reasons for the following:	
1. The sequence of night and day occurs.	
2. We do not feel the movement of Earth and it seems like it is standing still.	
3. The Sun appears to us much larger than other stars.	
4. The lengths and angles of shadows vary throughout the day.	



vision

- 5. The moon looks bright in the sky.
- 6. The occurrence of the phases of the moon occur.
- 7. The moon appears in different shapes during the lunar month.
- 7 What happens if:
 - The Earth stopped rotating on its axis?
- 8 Answer the following questions:
 - 1. Why don't we send astronauts to explore the stars?
 - 2. Mention a device used to observe celestial bodies.
 - 3. What is meant by the pole stars?



Pony Revision on Unit 3 – Concept 1 Biosphere and Hydrosphere Interaction

Weeks 1-2-3

1. Water covers a	pproximately	% of the	Earth's surface.			
a. 10	b. 30	c. 50	d. <u>70</u>			
2 makes u	p most of the plane	et Earth.				
a. Land	b. Oxygen gas	c. Water	d. Mountain			
3. The total amou	nt of water on Earth	ı				
a. decreases	b. increases	c. changes	d. does not change			
4. Plants need wa	4. Plants need water to perform the process of					
a. growth	b. respiration	c. combustion	d. photosynthesis			
5. The Earth's hyd	Irosphere contains					
a. air	b. soil	c. <u>rivers</u>	d. humans			
6. The	belong to the ge	eosphere.				
a. gases	b. minerals	c. snakes	d. rivers			
7. The hydrospher	7. The hydrosphere contains all the following, except					
a. rivers	b. <u>air</u>	c. seas	d. oceans			
8. The geosphere contains all the following, except						
a. minerals	b. rocks	c. oxygen	d. soil			
9. Rivers are considered a part of the						
a. biosphere	b. <u>hydrosphere</u>	c. atmosphere	d. geosphere			
10. Tree leaves are	parts of the	·················•				
a. geosphere	b. hydrosphere	c. biosphere	d. atmosphere			
11. A body of water	surrounded by lar	nd on all sides is k	known as			
a. a river	b. a sea	c. <u>a lake</u>	d. groundwater			
12. Water that flows from an area of higher altitude to an area of lower						
altitude in a definite path is known as						
a. an ocean	b. <u>a river</u>	c. a sea	d. a lake			

13.	When plants deco	ompose in the soi	l, the interaction i	s between			
	a. the geosphere	and the hydrosp	here				
	b. the hydrosphere and the biosphere						
	c. the biosphere	e and the geosp	<u>here</u>				
	d. the atmosphe	re and the hydros	sphere				
14.	When living orga	nisms breathe, an	n interaction occur	s between			
	a. the biosphere	and the geosphe	re				
	b. the atmosphe	re and the hydros	sphere				
	c. the biosphere	e and the atmos	<u>phere</u>				
	d. the geosphere	e and the hydrosp	here				
15.	The percentage of	of salt water repre	sents about	% of the Earth's			
	water.						
	a. 3.5	b. 30	c. 70	d . <u>96.5</u>			
16.	Theis	considered from t	he examples of o	rganisms that live in			
	water streams.						
	a. dolphin	b. whale	c. starfish	d. <u>salmon</u>			
17.	Frogs live in						
	a. lakes	b. ponds	c. seas	d. oceans			
18. Salty water is found in all of the following bodies of water, except							
	a. lakes	b. seas	c. <u>rivers</u>	d. oceans			
19.	Most fresh water	is found in the	form.				
	a. liquid	b. <u>frozen</u>	c. gaseous	d. still			
20 .	are the	largest saltwater	ecosystems.				
	a. Ponds	b. Rivers	c. Lakes	d. Oceans			
2 1.	Water that seeps	under the Earth's	s surface through	porous rocks is			
	known as						
	a. lakes	b. groundwater	c. ponds	d. water streams			
22 .	Ponds are charac	cterized by	water.				
	a. fast-flowing	b. very salty	c. <u>still</u>	d. salty			





2 Put (√) or (×):

1. Water is used only for drinking.	(X)			
2. A plant cannot grow without water.	(✓)			
3. Living organisms need water to survive.	(✓)			
4. The components of the ecosystem do not interact with each other.	(X)			
5. Groundwater is found above the surface of the Earth.	(X)			
6. All living organisms belong to the atmosphere.	(X)			
7. The glacier is considered a part of the geosphere.	(X)			
8. Air represents the atmosphere in the Earth's systems.	(✓)			
9. The oceans contain a large amount of fresh water.	(X)			
10. The phenomenon of erosion by sea waves is an example of the				
interaction of the geosphere with the hydrosphere.	(✓)			
11. A lake's water is always fresh.	(X)			
12. Glaciers represent most of the fresh water on Earth.	(✓)			
13. Groundwater is found in the depths of the oceans.	(X)			
14. Oceans contain a large amount of fresh water.	(X)			
15. Coral reefs are examples of saltwater ecosystems.	(✓)			
16. Lake Nasser and Lake Bardawil are examples of salty lakes in Egypt. (X)				

3 Correct the underlined words:

- 1. Water turns from the solid state to the liquid state by <u>cooling</u>. (heating)
- 2. Human is part of the <u>hydrosphere</u>. (biosphere)
- 3. Plants need water to do the process of <u>reproduction</u>. (photosynthesis)
- 4. Water covers about 50% of the Earth's surface. (71%)
- 5. Water turns into ice by <u>heating</u>. (cooling)
- 6. The total amount of water on Earth changes. (doesn't change)
- 7. Lake Assal is one of the <u>fresh</u> water lakes. <u>(salty)</u>
- 8. Pond water is characterized by fast-flowing water. (still)
- 9. <u>Salamanders</u> live in the oceans. (<u>Dolphins</u>)
- 10. <u>Freshwater</u> ecosystems cover a large portion of the Earth. (<u>Saltwater</u>)

11. 3.5% of the water on Earth's surface is salty.

(fresh)

12. Water lilies live in sea water.

(ponds)

4 Complete the following sentences:

- 1. The ecosystem consists of **living things** and **non-living things**.
- 2. From the components of the **atmosphere** are oxygen and nitrogen.
- 3. The **biosphere** contains animals, birds, and fish.
- 4. Water turns into steam by evaporation (heating).
- 5. Water represents 71% (the hydrosphere) of the Earth.
- **6.** Living organisms represent the **biosphere** of the Earth.
- 7. Water turns from a liquid to a solid by **cooling (freezing)**.
- 8. An ecosystem consists of **living things** and non-living things.
- 9. The glacier is considered part of the hydrosphere.
- 10. The winds that move objects are part of the atmosphere.
- 11. The phenomenon of erosion is an example of the interaction of the hydrosphere with the geosphere.
- 12. Rocks and minerals are components of the **geosphere**.
- 13. Water turns from a solid to a liquid by melting (heating).
- 14. Rivers belong to the **hydrosphere**, while human is part of the **biosphere**.
- 15. Whales live in salt water.
- **16.** Nasser Lake represents a **fresh** water ecosystem.
- 17. Lake **Bardawil** is one of the salty lakes in Egypt.
- 18. The shallow areas of saltwater ecosystems include <u>coral reefs</u> and <u>intertidal zones</u>.
- 19. <u>Salmon</u> is considered one of the living organisms that live in water streams.
- 20. Water lilies grow in pond still water.
- 21. One of the fresh lakes in Egypt is Lake Nasser.





5 Write the scientific term:

1. It is the sphere that contains air and various gases. (Atmosphere)

2. It is the sphere that contains all living organisms. (Biosphere)

3. It is the sphere that contains rocks, minerals, and soil. (Geosphere)

It is an area characterized by greenery, soil, climate, and wildlife that distinguish it from other areas.

(Biome)

It is the water found under the surface of the Earth, seeping through porous rocks.
(Groundwater)

6 What is meant by the following:

1. The groundwater

It is the water that lies under the Earth's surface due to leakage of water through a layer of porous rock.

2. The river

It is a body of water that always flows from an area of a higher altitude to an area of a lower altitude in a definite path.

3. The lake

It is body of water that is surrounded by land.

7 Mention the Earth's interacting systems in the following sentences:

1. Earthworms live in the soil and make it a shelter for them.

Biosphere and geosphere

2. Rocks and soil move when water flows.

Geosphere and hydrosphere

3. Plants absorb carbon dioxide during the process of photosynthesis.

Biosphere and atmosphere

4. Plants need water to grow. Biosphere and hydrosphere

5. Living organisms exchange gases with the air during respiration.

Biosphere and atmosphere



- What are the uses of water in our lives:

 Preparing food Bathing Cleaning Traveling Manufacturing –

 Recreation
- 9 Give reasons for the following:
 - 1. Water is important for the life of living organisms.
 - 1 Humans and animals drink water to survive.
 - 2 Plants need water to grow.
 - **③ Some animals and plants live in water.**
 - 2. Water is considered a renewable resource.

Because water can be replaced (renewed) during the water cycle.

- 3. Plants are considered a renewable resource.
 - Because plants can be planted from seeds that grow up forming new plants.
- Scientists use the word sphere to name each of the Earth's systems.
 Because the shape of the Earth looks like a sphere.
- 5. Jellyfish cannot live in ponds.

Because jelly fish can survive only in salty water.

6. Fish do not live in Lake Assal.

Because it has a high concentration of natural salts.

7. Whales live in oceans.

Because whales can survive only in salty water.

10 What happens if:

- Water changes from one state to another in relation to its total quantity?
 The total amount of water on Earth doesn't change.
- 2. Water disappears from the surface of the Earth?

All living organisms will die.



Pony Revision on Unit 3 – Concept 2 Water As a Valuable Natural Resource

Weeks 4-5-6-7

	1	Choose	the	correct	answer:
--	---	--------	-----	---------	---------

1. A/An	is known as th	e place where the	river meets the sea.
a. wetland	b. <u>estuary</u>	c. sea	d. ocean
2. aı	re defined as abov	e-ground land are	eas that are partially
covered with wa			
a. Rivers	b. Oceans	c. Seas	d. Wetlands
3. The water store	ed in the cracks and	d spaces of under	rground rocks is called
a. lakes	b. groundwate	r c. seas	d. oceans
4. a	re considered sou	rces of fresh water	er.
a. Estuaries	b. Rivers	c. Oceans	d. Seas
5. Swamps are co	nsidered one of th	е	
a. lakes	b. seas	c. rivers	d. wetlands
6is	s/are among the so	ources of salt water	er on Earth.
a. Rivers	b. Wetlands	c. <u>Seas</u>	d. Groundwater
7. c	ontain fresh water	ر نے ان	
a. Ponds	b. Estuaries	c. Seas	d. Oceans
8. a	re formed when sa	alty sea water me	ets fresh river water.
a. Lakes	b. Wetlands	c. Estuaries	d. Water streams
9. The	is considered th	ne largest body of	water and contains
salty water.			
a. swamp	b. river	c. <u>ocean</u>	d. estuary
10. Ways to protec	t natural resources	s include	
a. pollution		b. defore	estation
<u>c. sustaina</u>	<u>bility</u>	d. overfis	shing
11. A watershed is	an area where wa	ter collects from	and
flows in one dir	ection.		
a. one source	ce	b. rain o	nly
c. different	sources	d. lakes	only

12 . Pa	aper is made from			
	a. iron	b. plastic	c. copper	d. tree
13. O	verfishing of small	fish in river water	results in	
	a. fish scarcity		b. resource reco	very
	c. lack of fish qu	ality	d. preserving fis	h
14 . W	ays to preserve th	ne environment inc	lude	
	a. deforestation			
	b. removal of na	tural resources		
			of natural resourc	<u>es</u>
		e of natural resource		
15 . Th		is from the factors	s affecting sustainab	oility.
	a. climate		b. temperature	
	c. rain		d. population in	
16			e death of plants an	d animals.
	a. Burning coal		b. Rain	
	c. Planting trees		d. Blowing wind	
			here all the water th	at flows across
it		a common location		
	a. lake	b. watershed		d. stream
18. W			to wasting water?	
	a. Reducing bath			
	b. Drip irrigation			
		igation of garden		
40	•	ater tap while brus		
19		ne main engine of	the water cycle in na	iture.
	a. Human			
	b. Solar energy			
	c. Rain			
	d. Water treatme	ent plant		
20 . Al	I of the following b	odies of water are	freshwater, except	
	a. rivers		b. rain	
	c. seas		d. groundwater	



21. All of the following are duties of waste	ewater treatment engineers, except
a. monitoring the water treatment	process
b. removing harmful substances f	rom water
c. designing bridges to facilitate	e transportation from cities
d. designing ways to protect a cor	mmunity from floods
22. All of the following are ways to conse	erve water, except
a. repairing leaky water tanks	
b. turning off the tap while washin	ng clothes
c. continuously using the show	ver for bathing
d. using small amounts of water v	vhen cleaning cars
23. Which of the following could lead to the	e destruction of renewable resources?
a. Dams construction	b. Deforestation
c. Resources protection	d. Resources sustainability
24. The most important sources of salt w	rater are
a. seas and oceans	b. rivers and groundwater
c. rain and seas	d. lakes and rivers
25. We use to purify unc	elean water.
a. desalination	b. natural reserves
c. solar panels	d. filters
26. Polluting of fresh water may cause	of animals.
a. diversity	b. growth
c. extinction	d. increasing
27. Which of the following behaviors lead	ds to water waste?
 Reducing bathing time 	
b. Irrigating gardens with drip irrig	ation
c. Overwatering gardens	
d. Turning off the tap while brushi	ing your teeth
28. To conserve renewable resources, we	e must
a. pollute water	b. pollute soil
c. pollute air	d. use resources sustainably

Put (✓) or (✗): 1. Water is use

- Water is used to transport goods. (✓)
- 2. Ponds and swamps are groundwater. (X)
- 3. Reducing bathing time is a way to waste water. (X)
- 4. Wetlands are examples of salt water. (X)
- 5. All water sources on Earth are suitable for drinking. (X)
- 6. The water found slightly above Earth's surface level is known as oceans. (X)
- 7. Hunting is allowed in natural reserves. (X)
- 8. Downstream water increases when upstream water decreases. (X)
- 9. Clothes are made from plants and animals products. (/)
- 10. Deforestation destroys the natural habitats of many living organisms. (✓)
- 11. Overfishing helps increase the number of fish in any body of water. (X)
- Dumping factories waste in the water causes water pollution and makes it unfit for drinking.
- Water is a recyclable resource. (✓)
- 14. Rivers are among the largest saltwater bodies. (X)
- 15. Dams are used to filter polluted water for reuse. (X)
- 16. Overconsumption of natural resources helps conserve them. (X)
- 17. Polluted water can be converted into clean water using water filters. (/)

3 Correct the underlined words:

- 1. Most of the water on the Earth's surface is <u>fresh</u> water. (salt)
- Lakes are a source of salty water, with floors that contain mountains and plains.

 (Oceans)
- 3. Ponds are a type of <u>estuary</u>. (wetland)
- 4. Rivers are sources of salt water. (Oceans)
- 5. <u>Seas</u> surround the continents and connect them to each other. (Oceans)
- Estuaries are considered one of the large bodies of water surrounded by land on all sides.

 (Lakes)





- 7. When building a factory close to a body of water, this **protects** the body. (pollutes)
- 8. <u>Estuaries</u> are tributaries that flow into bigger rivers, which lead to even bigger bodies of water. (Small creeks and streams)
- 9. Population growth **benefits** sustainability. (harms)
- 10. Plastic products are made from <u>cotton</u>. (oil)
- 11. Deforestation improves the natural habitats of living organisms.

(harms/damages/destroys)

12. The state provides natural gardens to protect endangered species.

(protectorates)

- 13. Using a water filter leads to water **pollution**. (filtration)
- **14.** Water is one of the most important <u>industrial</u> resources on the Earth.

(renewable)

15. Water from the High Dam in Egypt is used to generate thermal energy.

(electrical)

- 16. Rivers are considered sources of salt water. (fresh)
- 17. <u>Dams</u> are used to filter contaminated water for reuse. (Water filters)
- 18. The Wadi El-Hitan Reserve is located in Fayoum.
- **19.** Poor water quality exposes many living organisms to the danger of **extinction**.
- 20. If the water at the upstream decreases, the water at the downstream will decrease.
- 21. Among the factors that affect sustainability are <u>overpopulation</u> and <u>pollution</u>.
- 22. Excessive use of well water can lead to wells drying up.
- **23.** The area where water collects from different sources and moves in one direction is a **watershed**.
- 24. Pollution is one of the factors affecting sustainability.
- **25.** Water is considered one of the **renewable** resources on the Earth's surface.
- **26.** Floods occur when the amount of rainfall in rivers **increases**.

- 27. A water filter is used to convert polluted water into clean water.
- 28. Wastewater engineers in Egypt work in **Bahr Al-Baqar Wastewater**Treatment Plant.
- 29. Water can be controlled and conserved by building dams.

4 Complete the following sentences:

- 1. The ecosystem consists of <u>living organisms</u> and <u>non-living things</u>.
- 2. Water consumption can be rationalized by taking a quick shower.
- 3. At the floor of an ocean, there are mountains and plains.
- 4. Most of the water on the Earth's surface is salt water.
- 5. Water is used in **drinking** and **fishing**.
- **6.** Reducing bathing time helps to **decrease** water consumption.

5 Write the scientific term:

- It is the place where rivers meet seas or oceans and it is home to thousands of plants and animals.

 (An estuary)
- 2. It is a large body of salt water and its floor has mountains and plains.

(Ocean)

3. It is the water found in the cracks and spaces of underground rocks.

(Groundwater)

6 Write what the following statements mean:

- It is using a resource in a way that does not negatively affect the future availability of that resource. (Sustainability)
- 2. It is restricting access and use of resources, (Preservation)
- 3. It is the main engine of the water cycle in nature.

(Solar energy – The Sun)





7 Classify the following water sources according to their type:
Rivers - Oceans - Glaciers - Seas - Ponds - Streams - Estuaries Swamps - Groundwater

Fresh Water	Salt Water	Mixture of Salt and Fresh Water
Rivers - Glaciers - Ponds - Streams - Swamps - Groundwater	Oceans - Seas	Estuaries

6 What happens if:

- The amount of rain falling was very little?
 The water level will decrease, causing drought.
- The rainfall was more than the river could contain?The water level will rise, causing flooding.
- The cows started eating all the grass before the new grass grew?The grass will disappear and cows will be hungry.
- 4. The factory waste leaks in one of the small streams?
 It will pollute the water of the tributaries connected to this small stream.
- 5. Well water is used more than is replenished by rainfall?
 The well will dry up.

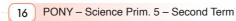
Pony Revision on Concept 4.1 Effects of Gravity

Weeks 10

1	Choose the correct ar	nswer:		
	1. Objects move under	the effect of two fo	orces, which are	
	a. pull and magne	et	b. pull and wind	
	c. pull and push		d. rotation and po	ush
	2. The force of	holds of	ojects on Earth.	
	a. wind		b. air resistance	
	c. push		d. gravity	
	3. The force of gravity	causes		
	a. the moon's rev	olution around Ea	ırth	
	b. the Earth's rev	olution around the	Sun	
	c. Objects to fall t	owards Earth		
	d. all of the prev	ious answers		
4	4. Which of the followi	ng objects has th	ne greatest gravity?	
	a. Earth	b. The moon	c. Jupiter	d. The Sun
Į	5. Which of the followi	ng causes an ind	crease in the force o	of attraction
	between two object			
	_	distance between	them	
	b. Increasing the	eir masses		
	c. Decreasing the	eir masses		
	d. Increasing the	force of friction		
	6. The force that retur	ns the ball after i	t is thrown upward i	is the force of
	a. push	b. friction	c. gravity	d. pull
-	7. If the distance betw	een the Earth an	d the moon increas	ses, the force
	of attraction between			
	a. increase		b. disappear	
	c. decrease		d. be unchanged	
	8. Magnetic force is co	onsidered a force	e of	
	a. push only		b. pull only	
	c. friction		d. push or pull	
	9. Gravity is considere	ed a		
	a. pushing	b. friction	c. visible	d. pulling

#00

10. When the	of an object	increases, its gravit	y increases.
a. motion	b. mass	c. resistance	d. distance
11. A magnet pulls me	tal paperclips becau	use of its	
a. gravitational	force	b. wind	
c. air resistance)	d. magnetic for	<u>ce</u>
12. Planets revolve in f	ixed orbits around t	he Sun under the ef	fect of the
gravity of			
a. Earth	b. the moon	c. Jupiter	d. the Sun
13. When an object is t	hrown vertically up	ward, it	
a. moves at a g	reat speed toward s	space	
b. floats in space	e due to the absen	ce of gravity	
c. remains susp equal	pended because th	ne gravity between i	t and Earth is
d. returns to E	arth under the effe	ect of gravity	
14. The force of	is genera	ted between two tou	ching surfaces
and slows the move	ement of objects.		
a. gravity	b. push	c. magnetism	d. friction
15. The force that return		und after it has been	thrown
upward is			
a. air resistance		b. frictional force	
c. gravitationa		d. magnetic force	
16. pulls	•		rd the ground.
a. Frictional force	ce	b. Magnetism	
c. Gravity		d. Air resistance	<u>e</u>
2 Put (✓) or (×):			
1. The Earth's gravity	is greater than the	moon's gravity.	(√)
2. Whenever the mas	s of an object increa	ases, its gravitational	force
decreases.			(X)
3. Magnetic force is co	onsidered a pulling	force only.	(X)
4. The force of gravity	exists only betwee	n objects in touch.	(<u>×</u>)
Objects fall downwa	ard due to the friction	nal force.	(X)



- 6. Gravity is considered a visible force, while magnetism is an invisible force. (X) 7. Friction increases the speed of an object. (X) 8. Air resistance does not decrease the speed of a moving object. (X) 9. Gravity affects the speed of planets revolution around the Sun. **(/)** 10. An orbit is a spherical shape in which the planets revolve around the Sun. (X) 11. Planets revolve around the Sun in fixed orbits under the effect of the Sun's gravity. **(/)** 12. Light objects reach the Earth faster than heavy objects in the absence of air resistance. (X) **3** Correct the underlined words: 1. The Moon's gravitational force is **greater** than Earth's gravitational force. (less) 2. Earth's gravity causes objects to move **upward**. (downward) 3. When an object falls from a high place, it moves **upward**. (downward) 4. When the distance between two objects increases, the force of attraction between them increases. (decrease) 5. The effect of gravity increases whenever an object is raised above Earth's surface. (near) 6. Waterfalls flow from the top of a river to the bottom due to (gravity) air resistance 7. Magnets attract wooden objects. (Metal) 8. The force of gravity between two objects **increases** as the distance between them increases. (Decrease) 9. Air resistance affects an object which falling downward in the same direction of Earth's gravity. (opposite)
 - 10. The force that generated between two touching surfaces leads to slow the movement of object is known as <u>magnetism</u>. (Friction force)
 - 11. <u>Earth</u> is the center of motion in the solar system. (Sun)
 - 12. magnet pulls metal paper clips due to the force of gravity. (Magnetism)





4 Complete the following sentences:

- 1. Gravity is a type of **pulling force**.
- 2. The Earth's gravitational force pulls objects down towards the center of the Earth.
- 3. Planets revolve around the Sun in a fixed orbit due to gravity.
- **4.** When the distance between two objects decreases, the gravitational force between them **increases**.
- **5.** If the moon's mass increases, the gravitational force between it and Earth **increases**.
- **6.** If the distance between the moon and Earth increases, the gravity between them **decreases**.
- 7. Whenever the **mass** of an object increases, its gravity increases.
- **8.** The force of gravity between two objects decreases as the **distance** between them increases.
- 9. Planets revolve around the Sun in a fixed orbit.
- **10.** Air resistance acts **opposite** to the direction of Earth's gravity.
- 11. Magnets have a strong attraction to certain metals, such as <u>iron</u>, <u>cobalt</u>, and <u>nickel</u>.
- 12. **Gravity** holds objects on the Earth's surface.
- 13. The moon revolves in a fixed <u>orbit</u> around the Earth due to Earth's <u>gravity</u>.
- 14. Air resistance reduces the speed of an object's movement in the air.
- 15. Planets revolve in fixed orbits due to the effect of the Sun's gravity.
- **16.** Magnets attract some metals, such as **iron**.

5 Write what the following statements mean:

- 1. It is a force of attraction between two objects with mass. (Gravity)
- 2. It is a type of frictional force generating from the movement of an object in the air.

 (Air resistance)
- 3. It includes the Sun and the planets that revolve around it. (Solar System)
- 4. It is a force generated between two touching surfaces, leading to slowing the movement of the object. (Friction force)

6 Give reasons for:

- Objects on the Earth's surface will remain stable.
 Because of the Earth's gravity that attracts all objects toward the Earth's center.
- The moon revolves around Earth in a fixed orbit.
 Because of Earth's gravity that keeps the moon in a fixed orbit around Earth.
- The moon's gravity is less than Earth's gravity.Because the mass of Earth is greater than the mass of the moon.
- 4. The Sun is the center of motion in the solar system.

 Because the Sun has the biggest mass, so it has the greatest gravitational force, which attracts all planets in the solar system.
- Earth's gravity is stronger than the moon's gravity.
 Because the mass of Earth is greater than the mass of the moon.
- The moon revolves around Earth in a fixed orbit.Because of Earth's gravity.



Pony Revision on Unit 4 – Concept 2 Patterns of Motion in the Sky

Weeks 11 -12 - 13

d. clouds

Choose the correct a	nswer:		
1is th	ne fastest rotating pla	anet around its axis	s in the solar
system.			
a. Earth	b. Jupiter	c. Mercury	d. Venus
2. The Earth rotates on	ce on its axis every		
a. <u>24 hours</u>	b. 12 hours	c. 24 days	d. 365 days
3. The Earth's rotation a	around its axis cause	es	
a. the seasons		b. the occurrence	of spring
c. day and night		d. increasing grav	vity
4. The Earth moves are	ound		
a. the Sun only		b. moon	
c. its axis only		d. its axis and th	<u>ne Sun</u>
5. As the Earth rotates	around its axis, the h	nalf of the Earth fac	ing the Sun is
a. night	b. summer	c. <u>day</u>	d. winter
The imaginary line the the South Pole is cal			lorth Pole to
a. equator		b. orbit	
c. <u>Earth's axis</u>		d. constellation	
7. Day and night pheno	menon occurs beca	use the Earth rotate	es around
a. the Sun	b. the moon	c. Jupiter	d. <u>its axis</u>
8. The Sun is considered	ed a medium-sized		
a. comet	b. planet	c. meteoroid	d. star
9. A group of stars that	looks like a certain s	shape in the sky is	called
	b. constellation		
10. The length and angle		nge depending on t	ne position of
thei	n tne sky.		

b. moon

c. stars

a. Sun

11. New stars a	appear eve	ery night from the	direc	ction.
a. north		b. south	c. <u>east</u>	d. west
12. Orion is an	example of	ofi	n the sky.	
a. plane	ets		b. constellations	
c. glacie	ers		d. telescopes	
13. In the morn	ing, a pers	son's shadow is		
a. short		b. non-existant	c. above him	d. <u>long</u>
14. The closes	t star to Ea	arth is		
a. Venu	S	b. the moon	c. Jupiter	d. the Sun
15. The differen	nce in the	shape of the moon	during its revolution	around Earth
is known as	3			
a. starli	ght		b. Earth's cycle	
c. the p	ole star		d. moon's phase	<u>es</u>
16. In the midd	le of the lu	inar month, the mo	on appears as a	
a. Creso	cent	b. <u>Full Moon</u>	c. New Moon	d. Gibbous
17. The moon i	reflects the	e light of the	falling on	it.
a. plane	ets	b. Earth	c. <u>Sun</u>	d. stars
18. Stars make	their own	light because they	are made of hot	······ ,
which make	e them shi	لسلة كتب النستان		
a. rocks	;	b. gases	c. sands	d. metals
19. In the plane	etarium, yo	ou see pictures of		
a. stars	and plane	ets	b. constellations	
c. celes	tial bodies	3	d. all the previoυ	<u>IS</u>
Put (√) or (×)):			
1. The Earth r	otates aro	und its axis once e	very hour.	(X)
2. The Sun se	ems like it	t is moving in the sl	<y.< td=""><td>(✓)</td></y.<>	(✓)
3. The fastest	rotating p	lanet around the Ea	arth is Jupiter.	(X)
4. The phenoi	menon of a	day and night occur	rs once every year	(X)

5. The planets of the solar system rotate around the Sun at similar speeds.



6. The rotation of the Earth around the Sun causes day and night cycle.	(X)
7. Comets and meteors cannot be seen with the naked eye.	(✓)
8. The Sun is the only star in the solar system.	(√)
9. The atmosphere allows some light waves to pass through it.	(√)
10. Astronauts can be sent to explore distant stars.	(X)
11. Different star clusters can be observed more in the summer than in the	ıe
winter.	(X)
12. A group of stars that looks like a certain shape in the sky is called a	
constellation.	(\$\sqrt{)}
13. The moon appears fully illuminated at the beginning of the lunar mon	th.
	(X)
14. The shape of the moon varies throughout the lunar month.	(\$\sqrt{)}
15. The moon revolves around the Earth in a circular path.	(X)
16. The moon reflects light, so we see it illuminated in the sky.	(\$\sqrt{)}
17. The New Moon is one of the phases of the moon where the apparent	face

3 Correct the underlined words:

- 1. The Earth rotates around its axis horizontally. (vertically)
- The cycle of day and night occurs due to the Earth's rotation around the Sun. (it's axis)
- 3. Mars is the fastest rotating planet in the solar system. (Jupiter)
- 4. One side of the Earth facing the Sun during the Earth's rotation around its axis causing <u>night</u>.
- 5. Earth completes one rotation on its axis in 365 days.

of the moon to the Earth is fully illuminated.

(24 hours or one day)

- One side of the Earth is away from the Sun during the Earth's rotation around its axis, causing <u>day</u>. (night)
- 7. We use tools such as **microscopes** to study celestial objects.

(telescopes)



- 8. The atmosphere acts as a protective layer surrounding the Earth planet because it **forms clouds**. (blocks some light waves)
- The Sun's changing position in the sky throughout the day causes the length of shadow to be <u>similar</u>. (different)
- **10.** The closest star to the Earth is **Jupiter**.

(Sun)

11. Constellations are most visible in the **spring**.

(winter)

12. Engineers are responsible for operating the planetarium.

(Planetarium directors)

13. Stars near the poles rotate very rapidly.

(slowly)

4 Complete the following sentences:

- 1. The planets of the solar system rotate around the Sun at <u>different</u> speeds.
- 2. The Earth rotates around its axis in **counter** clockwise direction.
- 3. As the Earth rotates around its axis, the side faces the Sun is day.
- 4. The imaginary line passing through the Earth from the North Pole to the South Pole is called **Earth's axis**.
- 5. The phenomenon of <u>day and night</u> occurs due to the Earth's rotation around its axis.
- 6. The fastest rotating planet in the solar system is **Jupiter**.
- 7. Stars are made of super-hot gases.
- 8. An example of binoculars is **Galileo Binoculars**.
- The length of the shadow during the <u>noon</u> time is shorter than the other times.
- 10. Some celestial bodies such as stars can be seen with the naked eye.
- **11.** The length of the shadow varies depending on the position of the <u>Sun</u> in the sky.
- 12. Binoculars and telescopes are tools used to see distant celestial bodies in more details.
- 13. The Sun is a **medium** sized star relative to other stars.
- 14. The moon revolves around the Earth in an elliptical orbit.
- 15. The moon is named First Crescent at the beginning of the lunar month.





- 16. Stars make their own light because they are made of hot gases.
- 17. The alternation of night and day occurs as a result of the Earth's rotation around its axis.
- **18.** The moon face facing Earth is completely dark during the <u>last day</u> of the lunar month.
- 19. When the moon is in the middle of a lunar month, it is called a Full Moon.
- **20.** The moon appears bright in the sky due to the reflection of **sunlight** on the moon's surface.
- 21. The side of the moon facing the Earth is completely dark in the New Moon of the lunar month.

5 Write the scientific term

- 1. It is the fastest rotating planet in the solar system. (Jupiter)
- 2. It is an imaginary line passing through the Earth from the North Pole to the South Pole. (Earth's axis)
- 3. It is a phenomenon that occurs due to the Earth's rotation around its axis.

(Cycle of day and night)

- 4. It is a group of stars that looks like a certain shape in the sky. (Constellation)
- 5. They are giant celestial bodies composed of gases. (Stars)
- 6. The moon has different shapes through a full lunar month.

(Moon phases)

- 7. It is a phase of the moon in which the side of the moon facing Earth is completely dark.
 (New Moon)
- 8. It appears in the middle of the month, when the side of the moon facing Earth is fully illuminated. (Full Moon)

6 Give reasons for the following:

- 1. The sequence of night and day occurs.
 - Due to the Earth's rotation around its axis.
- We do not feel the movement of Earth and it seems like it is standing still.Because we are moving with the same speed of Earth.
- 3. The Sun appears to us much larger than other stars.
 - Because it is the closest star to the Earth.

- 4. The lengths and angles of shadows vary throughout the day.
 Because of the apparent movement of the Sun and the amount of Sunlight.
- The moon looks bright in the sky.Because the moon reflects the light of the Sun.
- The occurrence of the phases of the moon occur.Because of the moon's revolution around the Earth.
- The moon appears in different shapes during the lunar month.Because of the moon's revolution around the Earth.
- 7 What happens if:
 - The Earth stopped rotating on its axis?
 The cycle of day and night will not occur.
- 8 Answer the following questions:
 - Why don't we send astronauts to explore the stars?
 Because stars are too far away from Earth.
 - Mention a device used to observe celestial bodies.
 Hubble Telescope Galileo Binoculars
 - 3. What is meant by the pole stars?

 They are stars near North and South Poles; and their locations change a little bit during the year.



المراجمة رقم (لا)

الثروالتالي







Concept 3.1

Scientists divided the Earth into four main systems (spheres)

lesson,

1- Biosphere

It is the system that includes all living organisms such as humans, plants, animals, microorganisms

2- Hydrosphere

It is the system that includes all water on the Earth (fresh water and salt water).

3- Atmosphere

It is the system that surrounds the Earth and it is composed of mixture of some gases such as nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, water vapor

4- Geosphere

It is the system that includes rocks, soil, sand

NOTES

systems can interact with each other such as: living organisms in the biosphere interact with the hydrosphere

Water affect nonliving things as it cause

Weathering

It is the process of breaking down of rocks into smaller particles.

After rocks are broken down erosion process happens

Erosion

the transportation of small particles of rocks to another place by water or wind

gas state → water vapor by evaporation

Water can change from liquid to

solid state → ice by freezing

- There are many sources of water on Earth such as:
 - Rivers, Lakes, Oceans, Seas, Groundwater.

Uses of water

(Preparing food - Bathing -Cleaning - Recreation-Travelling -Manufacturing)

The Amount of Water on Earth

- -nearly three-quarters (71%) of the Earth
- -so our planet looks like a blue marble
- -total amount of water on Earth does not change

Importance of water

- -Humans and animals drink water to survive.
- -Plants need water to grow.
- -Some animals and plants live in water



Mrs/Menna Hussein

أكاديمية تراست أونلاين

science

ملخصات النخبة

lesson 2

Bodies of Water

1- Oceans and seas

saltwater

- They are very large water bodies.
- always contain salt water.

3- Rivers

freshwater

It is a body of water that flows from an area of high altitude to an area of lower altitude in a definite path.

2- Lakes

fresh water-saltwater

- a water body that is surrounded by land.
- Most of lakes contain fresh water and some of them contain salt water.

4- Groundwater

fresh water

❖ It is the water that lies under the Earth's surface and has been absorbed into Earth through a layer of porous rocks.

NOTES

Water is considered a renewable resource due to the occurrence of the water cycle.

stages of water cycle

Water on Earth evaporates

Water vapor is collected in the air

forming clouds

Water returns back

in the form of rains.

1- Biosphere

"Bio" means "Life". includes all living organisms: Humans , Animals, Plants.

2- Hydrosphere

"Hydro" means
"Water".

includes all of the water on, under and above Earth:Oceans, Seas,Rivers, Groundwater,Glacier

3- Atmosphere

"Atmo" means
"Vapor".

is called "air".
includes all
the gases that
surround Earth:
Oxygen, Nitrogen
Carbondioxide

4- Geospher 3

"Geo" means "Earth"

It known as
"Lithosphere".
includes:
Rocks,Minerals,Soil,
mountains,valleys
Molten rocks inside
Earth.

Mrs/Menna Hussein

- 1-Hydrosphere interacts with geosphere --- like erosion of rocks by water and formation of lakes,
- 2-Atmosphere interacts with biosphere --- during photosynthesis plants take in carbon dioxide from the air and release oxygen needed for respiration
- 3-Geosphere interacts with biosphere --- plant roots absorb nutrients from soil during photosynthesis to produce their food

Biome

It is a large area of the world that has similar soil, climate, plants and animals(wildlife).

Examples: Deserts. - Forests. - Rainforests. - Grasslands. - Wetlands.

- **❖** Water that found on Earth may be:
- -Salt water Or Fresh water.
- ► Salt water:

It forms about (96.5%) of water on Earth.

It is found in oceans, seas, gulfs (bays) and some lakes.

Fresh water:

It forms about (3.5%) of water on Earth.

It is found in rivers, rainwater, groundwater and most of lakes.

NOTES

Most of fresh water on Earth is not found in liquid or running water, but it is found in the form of frozen water as large pieces of ice known as glaciers.

-Groundwater is the water that lies beneath (under) Earth's surface and has been leaked into Earth through a layer of porous rocks.

hydrosphere and biosphere interactions



- Humans drink water to survive
- Water is the habitat of fish
- Plant need water to survive
- Animal drink water to survive

Aquatic ecosystems

- **❖** Water ecosystems are also called aquatic ecosystems.
- ❖ Aquatic ecosystems on Earth can be classified in different ways such as:
 - Saltwater ecosystems
 - Freshwater ecosystems

lesson &



4

1-Saltwater Ecosystems

- Oceans and seas are the largest saltwater ecosystems that cover large parts of Earth's surface.
- Saltwater (marine)ecosystems of oceans and seas include(Shallow Areas and Deepest areas)

1- Shallow Areas

- These areas contain coral reefs and intertidal zones.
- ❖ intertidal zones: area along the coast that disappears under water at the high tide and appears at the low tide.

2- Deepest areas

- These areas are called abyssal zones.
- abyssal zones: They are very deep areas in oceans where sunlight cannot reach them.

Salt Lakes

- Lake Bardawil in Egypt
- **❖ Lake Assal in Djibouti:**
 - It has high concentration of natural salts.
 - Fish can't live in it.
 - Few plants can grow there.
 - Many bacteria live in it.

2-Freshwater Ecosystems

(Ponds and most Lakes):

- the water is present all year.
- Some other ponds and lakes dry up in the hot summer months.
- Example of fresh lake: Lake Nasser in Egypt

(Flowing Water bodies):

- They include rivers and streams (streams are small bodies of flowing water).
- Water is always moving in the flowing water bodies.
- Many different plants and animals live in flowing water bodies.

Ponds, streams and oceans

lesson 5

1- ponds

Type of water: They have fresh water.
Water movement: They have still water.

Species live in ponds:

- Some plants like water lilies.
- Some types of worms.
- Salamanders and frogs live in ponds.

2- Streams

Type of water: They have fresh water.

Water movement: They have running water, where water in streams is cool and flows fast. species live in streams:

- Catfish
- Salmon (Trout)

3- Oceans and seas

Type of water: They have salt water.

Water movement: Water of oceans and seas is constantly moving in the form of waves that crash onto the shore.

Species live in oceans:

- Kelp
- Dolphin
- Starfish
- Moses fish (Flounder fish

NOTES

- Oceans and seas environments include many smaller ecosystems.
- Ocean water circulates around the world in patterns called ocean currents.

أكاديمية تراست أونلاين

science

ملخصات النخبة

esson

Water-A Precious Resource

Concept

3.2

- There are many natural resources on Earth such as water, metals (like gold, silver and aluminum), plants
- people must protect and conserve the natural resources on Earth.

Why is water a valuable natural resource?

- **❖** All living organisms need water to survive.
 - > How can we protect the natural resources on Earth's surface?
- There is a limited amount of water on Earth, where:
- **❖** Most of the water is salt water which cannot be processed by most plants and animals.
- ❖ So, we must conserve fresh water and prevent it from pollution, where polluted water can cause harmful effects on living organisms.

The importance of water

- Uses of water: drinking, bathing, cleaning vegetables and fruits, fishing and transportation, agricultures, and generating electricity.
- In Egypt, water is used to generate electricity at the Aswan High Dam.

Sources of Water

- Fresh Water: Rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, glaciers, groundwater, and rain.
- Salt Water: Oceans and seas.
- **❖** Most of lakes contain fresh water and some contain salt water.

Conserving fresh water

- It means using water in a correct way, because the percentage of fresh water that is suitable for drinking is very small compared to the percentage of water on Earth
- ❖ we must conserve the limited amount of fresh water through many ways such as:
 - 1. Turning off water tap (faucet) during brushing your teeth.
 - 2. Taking a quick shower.
 - 3. Turning off the water, while washing your hair.

Water Bodies

Water Body	Type of Water	Location
River	Fresh water	Starts in mountains and flows to a sea or larger river. Ends when it meet sea or large river
Lake	Most are fresh water	Low-lying areas, surrounded by land.
Wetland	Fresh water	land Partially covered with water (swamps, ponds).
Estuary	Salt mix with fresh	Where a river meets the sea or ocean. Home to thousands of plant and animals
Groundwater	Fresh water	In cracks and spaces of underground rocks
Ocean	Salt water	Surrounds continents Its floor contain mountains and plains

2550n 213

Fresh water bodied and Watersheds

- **❖** About 10% of the world's animal species live only in freshwater habitats.
- Fresh water scarcity and poor quality are two main risks that threaten the world.
 - Poor quality of fresh water leads to:
- The death of thousands of living organisms every year.
- **❖** The extinction of some species live in fresh water such as some fish and amphibians.
- fresh water resources on Earth are limited, so without the right balance of using it leads to the occurrence of water imbalance causing droughts or floods that impact many organisms.
- Humans use some strategies to control and conserve fresh water for their needs such as: building dams across rivers to store water.

WatershedIt's an area where water flows from different sources in one direction into a common location (like a bay or ocean, sea).

The study of freshwater systems focuses on water balance in watersheds

Condition	Effect
More rainfall	Water levels rise, causing floods
Less rainfall	Water levels drop, rivers may dry up, leading to drought
Water balance	constant source of fresh water.

NOTES

❖ A watershed can help scientists understand how the water bodies in an area interact with one another.

human activities that take place in some water bodies as tributaries

TributariesThey are small water bodies such as small creeks or streams that flow into bigger rivers.

path of movement: small creeks or streams → bigger rivers → bays, seas and oceans.

larger water bodies

Term	Definition
Upstream	The place where a river starts.
Downstream	The place where a river ends.

How Human Activities Affect Watersheds

Human Activity	Effect on Water Bodies
Factory Waste	Water carry waste to connected other water
	bodies. Causing water pollution
Building Dams	hold the water behind it and causes a change
	in the amount of water in other water
	bodies.
Farm using chemical fertilizers	Water Carries the farm to connected other
	water bodies. Causing water pollution.
Trash dump near a river	Water Carries the litter to connected other
	water bodies. Causing water pollution.

NOTES

What happens upstream in a watershed affects the water bodies downstream.

esson A

Conservation, preservation and sustainability

Natural resources	Objects made from natural resources
Trees	Paper is made from trees.
Oil products	Most plastic is made from oil products.
Plant and animal products	Clothes are made from plant such as cotton and animal products such as wool of sheep's.

- **+** Humans can conserve natural resources in different ways such as:
 - 1- Preservation.
- 2- Sustainability.
- 1- Preservation it means restricting access (control reaching) of humans to these natural resources or using them. Or prevent using or developing natural resources in special areas.

Methods of Resource Preservation

- Countries prevent using or developing of natural resources in some protected areas of land such as:
 - 1- Ras Mohammed Protectorate in South Sinai.
 - 2- Wadi Al-Hitan Protectorate in Fayoum.

Result of Overuse natural resources

Resource	result
Fish	If overfishing is more than the fish that are replaced by
	their reproduction in oceans and seas
	they become rare and fishing will decrease.
Groundwater	If groundwater of wells are used faster than they are
	replaced by rains,
	it will run out and the wells will become dry

- 2- Sustainability It means using natural resources in a way that does not negatively affect the future supply of these resources.
 - Example of resources sustainability:
- Cows feeding on grass in a field where grass grows slowly

Unsustainable situation	Sustainable situation
If cows are placed in many small areas of	If cows are placed in one large area of grass so,
grass, and eating all grass	the cows still have more food.
This causes the disappearance of grass in	This causes the grass to grow back in other
these areas and t cows will be very hungry.	areas.

Resource sustainability is affected by many factors such as

- Overpopulation.
- Unequal distribution of resources.
- Overuse (overconsumption) or damage of resources.
- Pollution.
- **Renewable Resources Are NOT Unlimited:**

Renewable resources can be used up if people don't use them wisely.

NOTES

Examples:

- 1. Water Pollution: Makes fresh water undrinkable.
- 2. Deforestation: Cutting too many trees causes soil erosion.
- 3. Burning coal and oil leads to soil pollution causes death of plants and

essons

Recycling Water

Recycling Water

Removing harmful materials from wastewater for reuse.

Example:

Bahr Al-Baqar wastewater treatment plant in Egypt is one of the largest, recycling wastewater for reuse.

- The solar energy helps the Earth to recycle and reuse water.
- **❖ Wastewater** is the water that has already been used in homes and different industries.

NOTES

Most people use filters in their homes to purify and cleaning water.

Filter compose of: cotton ,charcoal and sand

Role of Wastewater Engineers

- 1. Design tools to filter and recycle wastewater.
- 2. observe and check each the amount of pollutants in water.
- 3.They decide where to build water treatment plants, observe and check each step in water treatment process.
- 4. Protect communities from floods and ensure safe drinking water.
- 5. Testing drinking water for safety.

esson

Effects of Gravity

Concept

4.1

What is Gravity?

It is the force of attraction between objects that have mass.

Or the force that pulls objects toward the center of Earth.

- It affects all objects with mass, even if they are not touching.
 - How does gravity affect the movement of objects?
- pulls objects down toward the ground, such as skydivers that fall down
- force of gravity between the Sun and objects in the solar system keeps the planets revolve in fixed orbits.
- ❖ Gravity is pulling the moon and still revolves in its orbit around Earth.
- The gravity of the moon affects the ocean tides.

- Examples show effect of gravity:
- ❖ Girl on bike falling over: The force of gravity is pulling the girl
- Pouring oil

NOTES

What If There Were No Gravity?

- Objects would float away.
- The Moon would drift into space instead of orbiting Earth.

Factors Affecting Gravity

COL

- 1- Mass: increase mass = increase gravity
- **Example:** Earth has stronger gravity than the Moon because Earth is bigger.
- ❖ If the Moon's mass twice its real, gravity increase and come closer to earth may crash
- 2- Distance: increase distance = decrease gravity
- Example: If the Moon distance twice, Earth's gravity become smaller.

Forces It is a pull or a push that is applied to an object.

- Forces are needed to make things move.
- Some forces are weak, like the push force needed to move a toy car.
- Some other forces are strong, like the push force needed to move a real car.

Types of Forces

force	Cause	Effect
Wind turbine	Wind pushes on the blades of a wind turbine	Wind turbine blades move.
Falling of a cup	Gravity pulls a cup you drop to the floor	The cup falls to the ground
Magnet	has a kind of invisible force that cannot be seen, known as magnetism magnet can exert a pulling force or a pushing force	
Magnetism	Is force of attraction or repulsion (pushing away) between two magnets or between a magnet and an object.	
Pulling force of magnet	A magnet pulls paper clips up	Paper clips move toward the magnet
Pushing force of magnet	A magnet pushes away another magnet	The other magnet is pushed away

NOTES

Gravity can exert only a pulling force, while a magnet can exert a pulling or pushing force.

Lesson?

Gravity and Motion

- ❖ Objects fall down → Throw a ball into the air, the ball will go up into the air its movement changes and then fall back down to the ground every time.
- Gravity does not only act on falling or moving objects but also, it acts on objects that do not move, such as a boy sits on a chair or a book on a shelf
- **❖ Earth-and-moon system** → Earth is bigger than the moon and it has more mass so, Earth has stronger gravity than the moon.
- **The gravity of the moon causes the attraction of Earth toward the moon.**
- **The moon stays in a fixed orbit around Earth due to the gravitational force of Earth.**
 - the factors that cause the change of the angle measurements are:
 - 1- The tilt of the metersticks up and down.
 - NOTES
- 2- The movement of the string.
- ❖ All objects on or near Earth's surface are pulled down toward the center of Earth.
- ❖ As the tilt of the meterstick changed, the angle changed because the weight

0

Gravity, Friction, and Air Resistance

5 -	Forces	Definition
	Magnetism	A force that can pull (attract) or push (repel) objects like iron, nickel and cobalt
	Friction	A force that opposes the motion of a body across a solid surface or through a gas or liquid. (ex: bicycle brakes).
THE PERSON SHAPE	Air Resistance	A type of friction that opposes the movement of an object as it passes through air. (ex: parachute).

Examples

- Some iron nails can be attracted to a magnet due to its pulling force on them.
- Friction slows a bicycle when brakes are applying and generated between two touching surfaces.
- **❖** Skydiver opens his parachute; it gets filled with air due to the upward flow of wind forming air resistance to the parachute
- ❖ Air resistance pulls the skydiver backward and slow fall

❖ A feather takes longer to fall than a paper clip due to its larger surface area, making it more affected by air resistance.

NOTES

- 1. Air resistance slows falling objects the greater the surface area, the stronger the air resistance.
- 2. Gravity acts constant on all objects, but air resistance causes differences in falling objects

con

The revolving planets

- 1. The Solar System consists of the Sun and 8 planets orbiting it.
- 2. In 1543, Nicolaus Copernicus stated that Earth revolves around the Sun.
- 3. In the solar system, each planet revolves around the Sun in a fixed path called an orbit.
- 4. The orbit of each planet has an ellipse (oval) shape.
- 5. Earth revolves around the Sun at a speed nearly equals 107000 km per hour.
- 6. If there were no gravity, the planets would fly off into space.

Why the Sun is the Center of Motion:

❖ The Sun is much bigger than planets, so its gravity is strongest.

NOTES

- Gravity is the invisible attraction or pulling force that holds all the planets in their places.
- **❖** The great gravitational pulling force of the Sun keeps the planets revolving in fixed orbits around it.

Son

Earth's Rotation and Day, Night Cycle

Concept

4.2

What causes the cycle of day and night?

- ***** Earth's rotation causes:
 - a. The cycle of day and night.
 - b. The Sun, Moon, and stars to appear to move across the sky
 - c. Shadows of objects to move throughout the day

Day and night

Earth spins (rotates) all the time.



- We cannot feel Earth spinning, but we know that from the regular pattern of day and night.
- **The phenomenon of regular pattern of day and night happens due to Earth's rotation on its axis.**

Earth's Axis

It is an imaginary line through the North and South Poles.

Earth takes a whole day (24 hours) to make one complete turn on its axis

NOTES

- The side facing the Sun has day.
- The side facing away from the Sun has night

the Sun in the sky

When facing north

Time of Day	Sun's Position
Morning	Rises in the right "east "(rising)
Noon	Above your head in center
Afternoon	Moves to the left "west" (setting)

NOTES

The Sun, Moon, and stars appear to rise in the east and set in the west due to Earth's rotation. (This is called apparent motion)

Rotation (vs) Revolution

	Rotation	Revolution
	It is the spinning of an object around an axis	It is the orbiting of an object around another
		object.
1000	Ex: Earth rotates on its axis	Ex: Earth revolves around the Sun in an orbit.
	Causes day and night	Causes the seasons
Y.	Takes 24 hours	Takes about 365.25days(one year)

e550n2

Cycle of day and night

- Cycle means a series of events that is repeated in the same order for example:
- cycle of day and night.
- The cycle of seasons.
- **❖** Earth rotates counterclockwise (from west to east) on its vertical axis

- Why Don't We Feel Earth's Rotation and seems like Earth is standing still?
- Because we are moving with Earth at the same speed and attached to its surface

The Sun makes shadows

As the Sun appears to move in the sky, this causes the movement of shadows of objects

- Early, ancient Egyptians used shadows cast by giant stone to know the time of the day.
- Later, ancient Egyptians invented the first timepiece that used to know the time called sundial (shadow clock)
- > Two Factors Affect Shadow Size:
 - 1. Sun's position in the sky (higher = shorter shadow)
 - 2. Amount of sunlight during different seasons

NOTES

- Changes in length and angle prove Earth's rotation
- Jupiter is the fastest planet that rotates on its axis
- Earth's high rotation speed -1600 km/h

,e550113

The Sun and the Stars

Stars Are giant spheres of superhot gases (highly explosive gases).

- They produce their own heat and light through gas reactions.
- > The Sun:
- A medium-sized star.
- **❖** The only star in our solar system while other stars are farther away from the solar system.
- **❖** Appears bright because: It's largest object in the solar system and closest star to Earth.
- Provides earth with heat and light which are necessary for continuity of life on Earth.

study stars by using technology

- What Is a Galaxy? A group of stars, gases, planets held together by gravity.
- ❖ The Universe: is the wide space that contains celestial objects as stars, galaxies, comets, meteors and human-made satellites like the International Space Station
- **❖** As the universe is so big, many objects are too far away to be seen with the naked eye.
- ❖ Astronauts cannot be sent to study these very distant objects like stars.

Tool	Example	Use
Binoculars	Galileo Binoculars	See distance object in more
Telescopes	Hubble Space Telescope	details

NOTES

Atmosphere acts as a protective layer around Earth, bec.it allows some light waves to pass to Earth, while it blocks some other light waves.



,0550H

Constellations and Starlight

Constellation A group of stars that forms a pattern or looks like a certain shape in the sky, connected by imaginary lines

Example: Constellation Orion (named by a mythical hunter).

- **❖** We see different constellations more in winter than summer.
- ❖ Some constellations are visible all year (near poles).
- The night sky changes slowly each night and repeats every year.

Change	Cause
Stars seem to move across the night sky.	Due to Earth's rotation on its axis.
Constellations appear at different locations in	Due to Earth's revolution around the Sun
the sky during different times of the year.	



- Some constellations appear in specific seasons only.
- Some stars may disappear from view, but they are still in the sky, just not visible from our location.
- Every night, new stars appear from east

Starlight

- Stars make their own light where they are made of hot gases that make them bright
- Some stars are larger or smaller than the Sun.
- Planets and moons don't make their own light, so they are considered as dark bodies.
- The moon bright in the sky because it reflects light from the Sun
- ❖ Polar Stars: are closer to the north and south poles move slightly in the sky, so the place of these stars changes a little bit in the night sky throughout the year.

NOTES

Constellations help: In determining directions (North, South, East, West).

Phases of the Moon and Planetarium

Why Does the Moon Phases occur?

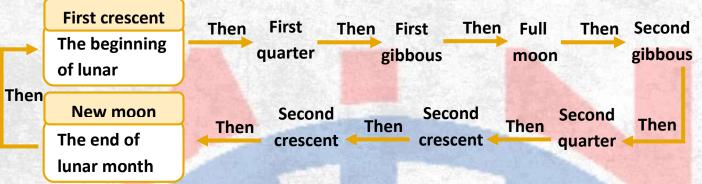
- Due to:
- Moon's revolution around Earth



- Earth's revolution around the Sun
- **Solution** Both Earth and the moon revolve together around the Sun.

Moon phases: The Moon's appearance changes in a repeating pattern

- ❖ The moon phases are changed during the lunar month is also known as "Hijri month".
- **❖** The cycle of moon phases is repeated at the beginning of each lunar month as follows:



ġ	100	1
9		
i	100	
9		
	NEW M	OON

Phase	Description
Crescent	-The edge of the moon's face appears as an illuminated crescent (small shiny crescent). - This phase is the first phase of the moon phases. - In the first crescent moon phase, the size of the illuminated part
	increases gradually over time.
Full Moon	-The apparent face of the moon that faces Earth is fully illuminatedThis phase appears in the middle of the lunar month.
New Moon	-The apparent face of the moon that faces Earth is fully darkenedThis phase appears in the last day of the lunar month.



WAXING









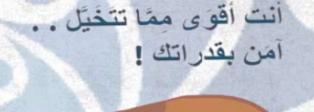




Planetarium

Point	Details	
Definition	A place where we can see images of stars, planets, constellations and other celestial bodies	
Tools	Uses a projector on a dome ceiling + computer programs to show sky views.	
What It Shows	-Sky at different times of month/yearHow the sky looked long ago.	
Manages	Planetarium directors mange it :study the properties and behavior of celestial bodies in the space, where:	
Their Role	-Manage the building -Create space shows -Explain space concepts	
Example	Planetarium in Alexandria	

With my best wishes for you Mrs/Menna Hussein





Se la company de la company de

المراجعة رقم (4)

الثروالتالي





Final revision grade 5

Choose	the	correct	answer:
0110036	1110		distre:

Choose the correct answer:	
1- All the following are components of the att	mosphere, except
a) oxygen gas b) nitrogen gas c) molt	ten rocks d) water vapor
2- Which of the following is a part of the geos	sphere?
a) Water b) Air c) Ro	ocks d) plants
3- Which of the following is a part of the bios	sphere?
a) Ice b) clouds c) W	Vater d) Animals
4- Mountains and valleys are parts of	
a) geosphere b) atmosphere c) biosphe	ere d) hydrosphere.
5- Rocks are broken down into smaller partic	cles during process.
a) photosynthesis b) weathering c) eros	sion d) respiration
6- Irrigation of plants is an example of the in	teraction between two Earth's
systems which are and	
a) hydrosphere – geosphere b) a	atmosphere - biosphere
c) geosphere – atmosphere d)	biosphere - hydrosphere.
7- Roots fix plants in the soil, this is an intera	ction between
a) biosphere – geosphere b)	atmosphere – biosphere
c) geosphere – atmosphere d)	biosphere – hydrosphere
8- Polar bears live on ice, this is an example of	of an interaction between
and	
a) atmosphere – hydrosphere b)	geosphere – hydrosphere
c) biosphere – geosphere d)	biosphere – hydrosphere
9- Water evaporation and its condensing on p	planet Earth show an
interaction between and	
a) atmosphere – hydrosphere b)	geosphere – hydrosphere
c) biosphere – geosphere d) l	biosphere – hydrosphere
10- Water is used in all the following purpor	ses, except
a) recreation b) burning c) bath	ing d) manufacturing

1- Water covers nearly	of the Earth	planet.
a) $\frac{1}{4}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$	c) $\frac{3}{4}$	d) $\frac{3}{5}$
2- 96.5 % of Earth's water is	•	5
a) salt water b) sugar water		r d) frozen water
3- All the following are charact	•	
a) they are very deep areas	b) sunlig	tht cannot reach it
c) they are dark areas	d) they a	re shallow areas
4- Rivers and streams contain.	water, wh	ile ponds contain
water.		/. ()
a) salt – fresh b) fresh – salt		stil d) still – running
5- Water lilies can live in		
, 1	c) oceans	d) deserts
6- Among animals that can be f		
a) lions – salamanders) dogs – frogs
c) frogs – salamanders) foxes – bears
7- Water can control the		rganisms bodies.
a) length b) height	c) temperat	•
8- All the following are from soa) aquifersb) ponds	c) glaciers	d) molten rocks.
a) aquifersb) ponds9- Among the sources of water w	, 0	,
a) seas b) oceans	c) saltwater lake	_
20- At the end of Nile River Delta	,	•
and Mediterranean sea.	, the to 15 un	
a) lake b) wetland	c) ocean	d) estuary
21- Among the kinds of wetlands		, ,
a) swamps and lakes		marshes and bogs
c) ponds and oceans	d)	swamps and estuaries.
22- Among the risks that threaten	lots of water are	eas on Earth are
a) conservation and scarcity	b) scare	city and poor quality
c) conservation and poor quality	d) cons	ervation and extinction
Tel.: 01014731686	2	د/ زینب صلاح

is more		ay increase causing fl	boding, when there
a) rainfall		c) sunlight	d) sediments.
,	,	wastewater to be used	
a) Bottles	b) Filters	c) Dams	d) Generator
5- All the follow	ing materials car	n be used to filter was	tewater in simple
water filter, exc	cept		
a) cotton	b) wood	c) charcoal	d) sand
_		get filtered water fron	_
, ,	,	c) Preservation d) C	
_		flowing of its water in	
a) bigger ocean	•		d) lake
	_	e water pollution in a	river, except
	rby trash dump.		
b) waste of a nearly chamical forti		Count	
,	lizers of a nearby		
	m across the rive	hammed Protectorate	is considered as an
	oping of itas Moi	nammed 1 Totector atc	is constacted as an
_			
example of		c) sustainability.	d) consumption.
example of a) preservation	. b) pollution.	c) sustainability. of forests leads to	
example of a) preservation)- Cutting down	. b) pollution. too many trees o	of forests leads to	
example of a) preservation)- Cutting down a) deforestation	. b) pollution.	of forests leads to ion.	
example of a) preservation D- Cutting down a) deforestation b) overpopulati	. b) pollution. too many trees o and soil deposit	of forests leads to ion. on.	
example of a) preservation - Cutting down a) deforestation b) overpopulation c) deforestation	b) pollution. too many trees on and soil deposition and soil erosi	of forests leads to ion. on.	
example of a) preservation - Cutting down a) deforestation b) overpopulation c) deforestation d) overpopulation	b) pollution. too many trees on and soil deposition and soil erosion and soil deposion and soil deposion	of forests leads to ion. on.	•••••
example of a) preservation - Cutting down a) deforestation b) overpopulation c) deforestation d) overpopulation	b) pollution. too many trees on and soil deposition and soil erosion and soil deposion and soil deposion	of forests leads to ion. on. sition.	•••••
example of a) preservation c) Cutting down a) deforestation b) overpopulati c) deforestation d) overpopulati l- In contact for a) attract	b) pollution. too many trees of and soil deposited and soil erosion and soil deposion and soil deposion and soil deposion and soil deposion to the two objects b) repel	of forests leads to ion. on. sition. ts need to eacl	other. d) break
example of a) preservation c) Cutting down a) deforestation b) overpopulati c) deforestation d) overpopulati l- In contact for a) attract	b) pollution. too many trees of and soil deposited and soil erosion and soil deposion and soil deposion and soil deposion and soil deposion to the two objects b) repel	of forests leads to ion. on. sition. ts need to each c) touch	other. d) break
example of a) preservation c) Cutting down a) deforestation b) overpopulati c) deforestation d) overpopulati l- In contact for a) attract 2- A table stands a) sunlight	b) pollution. too many trees of and soil deposited and soil erosion and soil deposited an	of forests leads to ion. on. sition. ts need to each c) touch	other. d) break
example of a) preservation c) Cutting down a) deforestation b) overpopulati c) deforestation d) overpopulati l- In contact for a) attract 2- A table stands a) sunlight	b) pollution. too many trees of and soil deposited and soil erosion and soil deposited an	of forests leads to ion. on. sition. ts need to each c) touch leeds to move c) force	other. d) break

T- Magneusin is	a force that attra	acts objects made o	of the following
materials, exce	pt	••••••	
a) iron	b) nickel	c) wood	d) cobalt
35 is co	onsidered as a ty _l	pe of friction force.	,
a) air resistanc	e b) gravity	c) magnetism	d) electricity
36- A boy on a sli	de moves down t	oward the ground	due to the effect of
a) friction force	e b) gravity	c) magnetisi	m d) wind
37- Gravitational	l force of Earth is	s affected by	
a) mass only		b) n	nass and time.
c) distance only	y	d) n	nass and distance
38- Which the fol	lowing objects ha	as the least attraction	on force?
a) The moon	b) The Earth	c) The Sun	d) The magnet
39- All the follow	ing are propertie	es of Earth's gravity	y, except
a) it pushes obj	· -	b) it affec	ts the moon
c) it pulls objec	ets downward	d) it is a t	type of attraction force.
40- All the follow	ing are propertie	es of magnetism, ex	cept
a) it is an invisi	ible force.		
7 \ 4. 7			
,	only between two	•	
c) it may be pu	ishing or pulling	force.	
c) it may be pu d) it may push	ishing or pulling another magnet	force. away.	affected by
c) it may be pu d) it may push 41- When a bask	ishing or pulling another magnet etball falls down	force. away. from a height, it is	affected byb) gravity
c) it may be pu d) it may push 41- When a bask a) air resistanc	ishing or pulling another magnet etball falls down e	force. away. from a height, it is	b) gravity
c) it may be pu d) it may push 41- When a bask a) air resistanc c) air resistanc	ishing or pulling another magnet etball falls down e e and friction for	force. away. from a height, it is ce	b) gravity d) a and b
c) it may be pu d) it may push 41- When a bask a) air resistanc c) air resistanc	ishing or pulling another magnet etball falls down e e and friction for tates around itsel	force. away. from a height, it is	b) gravity d) a and b
c) it may be pu d) it may push 41- When a bask a) air resistanc c) air resistanc 42- The Earth rot	ushing or pulling another magnet etball falls down e e and friction for tates around itsel b) 365 days	force. away. from a height, it is ce f once every c) 365 hours	b) gravity d) a and b
c) it may be pu d) it may push 41- When a bask a) air resistanc c) air resistanc 42- The Earth rot a) 24 hours	ishing or pulling another magnet etball falls down e e and friction for tates around itsel b) 365 days	force. away. from a height, it is ce ff once every c) 365 hours	b) gravity d) a and b
c) it may be pu d) it may push 41- When a bask a) air resistanc c) air resistanc 42- The Earth rot a) 24 hours 43- The Earth's a	another magnet etball falls down e e and friction for tates around itsel b) 365 days exis is	force. away. from a height, it is ce ff once every c) 365 hours b) imag	b) gravity d) a and b d) 24 days
c) it may be pu d) it may push 41- When a bask a) air resistance c) air resistance 42- The Earth rot a) 24 hours 43- The Earth's a a) real vertical	ishing or pulling another magnet etball falls down e e and friction for tates around itsel b) 365 days exis is	force. away. from a height, it is ce co f once every c) 365 hours b) imag d) imag	b) gravity d) a and b d) 24 days inary horizontal
c) it may be pu d) it may push 41- When a bask a) air resistance c) air resistance 42- The Earth rot a) 24 hours 43- The Earth's a a) real vertical c) real horizont	ishing or pulling another magnet etball falls down e e and friction for tates around itsel b) 365 days exis is	force. away. from a height, it is ce f once every c) 365 hours b) imag d) imag on its axis.	b) gravity d) a and b d) 24 days inary horizontal
c) it may be pu d) it may push 41- When a bask a) air resistance c) air resistance 42- The Earth rot a) 24 hours 43- The Earth's a a) real vertical c) real horizont 44- The Earth rot	another magnet another magnet etball falls down e e and friction for tates around itsel b) 365 days axis is	force. away. from a height, it is ce f once every c) 365 hours b) imag d) imag on its axis. b) from	b) gravity d) a and b d) 24 days dinary horizontal inary vertical
c) it may be pu d) it may push 41- When a bask a) air resistance c) air resistance 42- The Earth rot a) 24 hours 43- The Earth's a a) real vertical c) real horizont 44- The Earth rot a) clock wise c) counterclock	ashing or pulling another magnet etball falls down e e and friction for tates around itsel b) 365 days exis is	force. away. from a height, it is ce f once every c) 365 hours b) imag d) imag on its axis. b) from	b) gravity d) a and b d) 24 days dinary horizontal inary vertical n orth to south a south to north
c) it may be pu d) it may push 41- When a bask a) air resistance c) air resistance 42- The Earth rot a) 24 hours 43- The Earth's a a) real vertical c) real horizont 44- The Earth rot a) clock wise c) counterclock	ashing or pulling another magnet etball falls down e e and friction for tates around itsel b) 365 days exis is	force. away. from a height, it is ce ff once every c) 365 hours b) imag d) imag on its axis. b) from d) from	b) gravity d) a and b d) 24 days dinary horizontal inary vertical n orth to south a south to north

6- Rotation of Earth on its :	axis causes all the follow	ing phenomena,
except		
a) movement of the Sun fr	om east to west.	
b) movement of stars in the	e sky at night.	
c) some stars seem to rise	and set like the Sun.	
d) occurrence of four seaso		
7 In the middle of the day	` ´	
a) the left side		the right side
c) above in the center	d)	the west direction
8The shortest shadow of ε	n object happens	
a) in morning b) in a	fternoon c) at noon	d) at night
9The Sun forms longer sh		V
a) in morning b) in at	c) at noon	d) a and b
50 The position of the Sun i	n the sky affects	and
of shadows of objects.	$\alpha \nu$	
a) lengths and speed	b) a	ngles and time
c) lengths and angles	′ •	peed and time
51We can't send astronaut		
a) so cold b) faraw		d) too large
32 Constellations appear	in the sky during	ng the year.
a) at different positions	b) at the	e same position
c) in winter only	,	mmer only
33 All the following appear	like small light dots in the	ne sky at night,
except		
	noon c) a star	
54 When the Earth is betwe	en the moon and the Su	n, the moon appears in
the phase.		
a) half moon b) full i	,	,
55is the mo	-	lge of the moon's face
appears as an illuminated		
a) Crescent b) Quar	ter c) Gibbous	d) New moon
Tel.: 01014731686	5	د/ زینب صلاح

Complete the following	sentences:	
l-The system that includes all is called	l living organisms such	as animals and plants
2- The groundwater found in s	soil and rocks is an exa	mple of interaction
betweenand		
3- Formation of lakes is an exa	ample of an interaction	between
and	-	
4- Water is responsible for of rocks.	process and	process
5- Weathering of rocks as a re interaction between		
6-By heating of water it chang	ges fromstat	e tostate.
7- During the water cycle in na	ature, water evaporates	forming,
then it returns back to the F	Earth's surface during .	•••••
8- Fresh water forms some wa	ter bodies such as	and some lakes,
while and	are formed of	salt water.
9 water forms abou	t 3.5 % of water on Ea	rth, while
water forms about 96.5 % o	of water.	
10- Catfish live in w	vater, while dolphins liv	e in water.
11- Most lakes have water.	water, while some other	r lakes have
12-Aquatic ecosystems can be	e classified into	ecosystem and
ecosystem.	•	
13-Some types of worms live a	at the bottom of	•••••
14- According to water moven	nent, ponds have	water compared
to streams that have	water.	
15 mak	xes about two-thirds of	human body.
16- In High Dam, water is use	d to generate	•••••
17- We must take a quick show	wer to conserve	•••••
18- The floor of	. may contain mountai	ns and plateaus.
Tel.: 01014731686	6	د/ زينب صلاح

9- Groundwater is replaced b	y	••••
20- The extinction of some spec	cies that live in fresh	
21- When the rate of rainfall d causing		f water in rivers will
22- A farm that is found near a farm is using chemical		se water pollution if this
23- Clothes can be made from.	products	or products.
24- Water filters are used to re	emove mater	ials from polluted water.
25- Wastewater engineers can	test the quality of	by checking
for the amount of		
26- The object at rest needs	to mo	ove.
27-Object changes its position	, this object is in a s	tate of
28- The force that is needed to needed to move a truck.	move a small bike is	sthan that
29- The force of magnetism ma		cts towards the magnet or
30- The direction of moves through air.	force opposes	the direction of a body
31- Gravity pulls objects toward	rd the	of Earth.
32-Anybody that has a mass n	nust have	•••••
33- When the distance between gravitational attraction between		
34- If the mass of the moon incattraction will	creases than its real	
35- The gravity of Earth is Earth has m		of the moon because the
36- A parachute in air is affect of Earth.		that acts against the
37- The Earth revolves around	l the Sun in a fixed .	that has
an shape.		
Tel.: 01014731686	7	د/ زینب صلاح

8- Day and night phenomenon	occurs due to the r	otation of Earth around
its 9- When half of Earth faces the has 0- The Sun appears as it move	es from	to
 1- The solar system consists of 2- Formation of	of objects is due to v stars appear from e made up of	movement of sun acrossdirection gasesthat form a pattern its name relative to wn light. ng the year helps us to em orbit the unt of and of the moon moon seems completely
completely dark. 3- Planetariumamazing realistic show to bri		
Tel.: 01014731686	8	د/ زینب صلاح

Write the scientific ter	m:	
- The system (sphere) that inclu	ıdes fresh water a	and salt water. ()
- The system of Earth which co	ntains all differen	at landforms. ()
- The large sheet of ice or snow	that moves slowly	y over Earth's
surface.		()
- The Earth's system which con	sists of a mixture	of gases surrounding
Earth.		()
5- A cycle shows the continuous		
atmosphere then to the Earth		()
- The energy which plays an im	iportant role in w	
nature.	ll mantiales of weak	()
- The process in which the small place to another.	ii particles of rock	()
B- A large area of the world that	has similar soil a	,
animals.	nas silinai son, (()
- The area along the coast that	disappears at the	` ,
the low tide.		()
0- The largest saltwater ecosyst	tems that cover la	rge parts of Earth's
surface.		()
1- The basic liquid matter which	ch is needed by hu	mans, animals and plants
to survive.		()
2- A type of water which is suit	able for drinking.	. ()
3- It is an area of land where al	ll the water flows	to a common location
usually an ocean, a sea or other		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4- They are small water bodies	such as small cre	
into bigger rivers.	. 1.1	()
5- A building established acros behind it.	s a river which ca	n hold water ()
6- Scientists who work on recyc	cling water in wat	,
plants.	9	()
Tel.: 01014731686	9	د/ زینب صلاح

7- The effect that pull or push an	object to make it mov	ve. ()
8- The force by which metals are	attracted or pulled	
to a magnet.		()
9-A type of friction force that op	poses the movement of	of an object as it
passes through air.		()
0- A force that pulls object down	toward the ground.	()
1- A celestial body that orbits the	e Earth.	()
2- Celestial bodies that revolve a	round the Sun in fixed	l paths.()
3- A phenomenon takes place in	oceans and seas due to	gravity
of moon.		()
4- The law which states that the	force of gravity is cons	stant and acts on all
objects in the same way.		()
5- It is an imaginary line that pas	sses through the Earth	
two poles.		()
6- The spinning of Earth on its a		()
7- The orbiting of Earth around the Sun. 8- The phenomenon that occurs when half of the		()
_	when half of the Earth	is facing
the Sun.		()
9- The phenomenon that occurs	when half of the Earth	
sunlight.		()
0- The center of the solar system		()
1- The first time piece that is use	a by ancient Egyptian	
know the time. The group of stays that make a	a aautain shana in tha	()
2- The group of stars that make a	-	,
3- They are giant spheres of superations with domestic building with domestic special building with the special buildin	•	()
4- A special building with dome of celestial bodies.	cening, and is used to	
celestiai boules.		()
Tel.: 01014731686	10	د/ زینب صلاح

Put $()$ or (x) :			
) Earth's systems don't i	nteract with each other.	()
2) When wind carries see	ds of some plants to new places, an		
interaction between att	nosphere and biosphere can be observed.	()
(a) Rainwater is the only r	eason for weathering and erosion of rocks on		
the Earth's surface.		()
) Water is important for	growing of living organisms.	()
5) Deserts and forests are	examples of biomes.	()
6) Water evaporates from	the surface of a lake will move from		
atmosphere to hydrosp	here.	()
) If there is no hydrosph	ere, the biosphere will not exist.	()
8) Water on the Earth is c	divided into fresh water and salt water.	()
) The amount of fresh wa	ater on Earth is more than that of salt water.	()
0) Most of the salt water	er on Earth is found in the form of frozen		
water.		()
1) The total amount of w	vater on Earth doesn't change.	()
2) All animals and plant	s can live in aquatic habitats.	()
	s may dry up in winter months.	()
4) Without water, all for	ms of life will disappear.	()
5) There are no living or	ganisms live in the hydrosphere.	()
6) When the amount of v	water decreases or water get polluted,		
biosphere will be affect		()
7) A river always flows f higher place.	from an area of low place to an area with	()
8) Wells and springs obt	ain their water from aquifers.	()
9) The amount of salt wa	ater on the Earth is smaller than the amount		
of fresh water.		()
(0) Some animals and pla	ints live in water.	()
21) The place where two	oceans meet is called an estuary.	()
2) Rivers and streams at	re freshwater moving bodies.	()
3) Turning off the water	tap, while washing your hair is from the		
ways to conserve water	•	()
Tel.: 01014731686	/ زينب صلاح	د	

4) We can drink the water of s	seas.	()
5) Rivers often start in mounta		()
6) Assal lake is surrounded by	land and it is a low-lying area.	()
7) The type of water in lakes is	s salt water only.	()
8) Upstream is the place where	e a river starts.	()
9) Preservation and sustainabi	ility are ways to conserve natural		
resources.		()
0) Placing many cows in small	grass areas is considered as		
unsustainable situation.		()
1) Recycling of wastewater me	eans removing waste materials from	n it. ()
2) Water is considered as a not	nrenewable natural resource.	()
3) Adding some of mud to clea	r water can pollute it.	()
4) Wastewater engineers decid	le where to build water treatment		
plants.		()
5) Force is the reason of motio	on of any body.	()
6) Magnet must touch objects	to attract them.	()
7) The force of magnet is alway	ys attraction force only.	()
8) Force of gravity can be seen	easily, but we cannot see its effect	ts. ()
9) Objects are pushed away of	each other due to gravity.	()
0) Gravity affects the moveme	nt of objects.	()
1) If two objects don't touch ea	ach other, there is no gravity betw	een	
them.		()
2) Small planets have bigger g		()
3) All planets of the solar syste	em rotate around the Sun in one or	:bit	
only.		()
4) Skydiving sport depends on		()
	tism because both of them have on	lly	
pulling force.		()
,	moving objects but doesn't affect t	he	
objects at rest.		()
7) Gravity is the force that hol	•	()
8) The direction and mass of a	n object are changed due to gravit	y. ()
Tel.: 01014731686	بلاح 12	د/ زینب ص	

9) If there is no air resistance o	on Earth, all objects will reach the		
·	noment when dropping them from th	ie	
same height.		()
0) Heavier objects reach Earth	's surface before smaller objects due	e to	
the effect of air resistance.	- -	()
1) There is no air in space, so a	ir resistance slows down the	`	
movement of objects through		()
2) The orbit of each planet has	-)
3) The Earth revolves around t		()
4) All parts of Earth receive su	nlight at the same time.	()
·	on Earth's surface, the Sun will rise	e	
from west.		()
6) The Sun rises in the east and	l sets in the west.	()
7) Most of stars don't appear n	noving in the sky.	()
8) Earth revolves around the S	un in a fixed path.	()
9) We can feel the movement o	f Earth easily.	()
0) All objects on Earth's surfac	ce move with the same speed of Eart	h. ()
1) The Sun appears in the same	e place in the sky all the day.	()
2) Planets of the solar system r	otate on their axes with different		
speeds.		()
3) The position of the shadow of	of Cairo Tower will not change durin	ıg	
the day.		()
4) The Sun is the biggest star in		()
5) All celestial bodies make the		()
6) The Sun is a medium sized s		()
	ause it is much farther from Earth th	nan	
other stars.		()
, .	urn producing heat and light energy	. ()
9) Constellations have similar s	-	()
(0) The moon seems shiny becau	_	()
1) The moon has only one phas	_	()
2) At crescent phase, a part of	the moon edge appears bright.	()
Tel.: 01014731686	ب صلاح 13	د/ زینہ	

3) The Sun is bigger than the mo	on.		()
4) The atmosphere let all light wa		e Earth.	()
5) Planetarium has a projector to	o display pictures	on its ceiling.	()
Correct the underlined words	:		
- The system that includes rocks	and heavy metal	s is called	
hydrosphere.		()
- Rainwater is a part of biosphere	<u>e</u> .	()
- Presence of dolphins in oceans i	represents an int	eraction between	,
hydrosphere and geosphere.		()
- A spring flows out from a rock i	is an example of	an interaction bet	ween
hydrosphere and <u>atmosphere</u> .		()
- Water can change into water va	por in extreme <u>c</u>	old	
weather.		()
- A rat that digs a barrow in the s		e of the interaction	1
between biosphere and atmosph		()
- <u>Shallow</u> areas of oceans don't re	eceive sunlight.	()
- Abyssal areas of oceans contain	coral reefs and		
intertidal zones.		(,
- Some animals live in <u>bonds</u> such	h as catfish, and	trout. ()
0-High quality of fresh water lea	ds to the death o	f marine organisn	ıs live
in it.		()
1-Planets in the solar system rev	olve in fixed orb	its due to the <u>fricti</u>	<u>on</u>
between the Sun and planets.		(,
2- The gravitational force of Ear	_		
greater than it when the same p	erson stands on	the ground.()
3- The change of an object position	on is called <u>force</u>	•	•
4- Magnetism is a kind of <u>visible</u>		(,
5- Air resistance is a type of <u>pulli</u>	ing force.	()
6-Gravity is attraction or repuls	ion force betwee	n two magnets or k	oetween
the magnet and an object.		()
Tel.: 01014731686	14	ب صلاح	د/ زین

7- <u>Magnetism</u> is the force of attra	action that changes	the direction of a
moving object in air towards th	e ground.	()
8- All objects on Earth's surface	is affected by <u>repul</u>	<u>sion</u> force
of gravity.		()
9- Any object has gravity depend	ling on its <u>length</u> .	()
0- Air resistance <u>speeds up</u> the ol	bject as it falls.	()
1-The <u>Earth</u> 's gravity keeps all լ	planets in their orbi	ts. ()
2- Gravity is the attraction or pu	lling force that keep	os all <u>stars</u> in their
orbits around the Sun.		()
3- The Earth orbits the Sun in <u>a</u>	rectangular path.	()
4- The time taken by Earth to co	mplete one rotation	on its axis is called
<u>year</u> .		()
5- The Earth's axis is <u>a real</u> line j	passes through Eart	
poles.		()
6-Earth rotates on its axis at <u>low</u>		()
7- At the beginning of the day, th	e Sun appears in th	ie <u>west</u>
direction.		()
8- In the early morning, the Sun	would be above you	
center of the sky.		()
9- <u>Planets</u> are celestial bodies tha		<u> </u>
0- Constellations have <u>similar</u> sh	-	
1-Stars are made up of hot <u>liqui</u>		()
2- The moon takes one lunar <u>yea</u>	<u>r</u> to complete one cy	
around the Earth.		()
3- At the <u>gibbous</u> phase, one edge	e only appears brigi	at. ()
Tel.: 01014731686	15	د/ زینب صلاح

ive reasons for:		
Water can affect nonliving the	hings like rocks.	
•••••		•••••
Hiding of worms inside the s two Earth's spheres.	_	nteraction between
Importance of atmosphere fo	or plants in making thei	r food.
Water is important for all pl		
Our planet looks like a blue		
More than 50% of known liv		e aquatic
environments.	ving organisms nvc m th	e aquanc
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Most of the fresh water on E	Earth can't be used for d	rinking.
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Not every water source is use	sed as drinking water.	
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Water that forms the hydros	sphere is one of the rene	wable resources on
Earth.		
		•••••
)- No green plants can survivo	e in the abyssal zones of	oceans.
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
- We must conserve fresh wa	ater.	
		•••••
2- You should turn off water t	tap during brushing you	ır teeth.
- Groundwater is called by t		
······································		
l- Farms near tributaries may		•••••
Геl.: 01014731686	16	د/ زینب صلاح

	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
5- Countries prevent using or o	developing natural r	esources in some
protected areas of land.	1 3	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••
6- Paper clips (or iron nails) ar	re pulled toward the	magnet.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
7- When using the bicycle brak	ke, the bicycle stops.	
•	•••••	
8- The ball changes its directio	n after we throw it u	pwards.
9- The moon is attracted to Ea		
(The moon stays in fixed orbi	t around Earth)	
0. Cupyity of Earth is greater t	than gravity of the m	
0- Gravity of Earth is greater t	man gravity of the m	100H.
1- The astronauts float in space	P	••••••
1- The astronauts float in space		
2- The force of gravity has an i	important role in the	solar system.
- 110 10100 01 g 1 w 10, 1100 011		•••••
3- Planets revolve around the S	Sun in fixed orbits.	
		•••••
4- Air resistance affects the mo	ovement of an object	which falls from a
height.		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••
5- Skydiver opens his parachu	te during landing.	
	•••••	
6- A pencil takes a longer time		face than a large rock if
they are thrown from the sam	<u> </u>	
7		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
7- Occurrence of day and nigh		
0 Halfaf E4h danla		•••••
8- Half of Earth appears dark	at mgnt.	
Tel.: 01014731686	17	د/ زینب صلاح

- Occurrence of the four season		
)- The Sun appears as it moves	in the sky.	••••••
(In the night sky, some stars se	eem to rise and set li	ke the Sun.)
- Although Earth rotates on its		ts movement.
2- The length of the shadow of a	an object changes th	roughout the day.
B- The sun is a star.		
5- The moon appears bright in t		
- The moon appears bright in t	the sky at hight.	•••••
5- Earth and the moon are not o	considered stars.	
7- The moon has different phase	es in the night sky.	•••••
3- Atmosphere limits the using bodies.	of some telescopes to	see distant celestial
		•••••
What happens if:		
People don't conserve fresh wa		
Fresh water of a river when it		
- Water is collected in a low-lyi		•••••
		•••••
Геl.: 01014731686	18	د/ زینب صلاح

The quality of fresh water	-	
	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
- The rate of rainfall increa	ases on a river.	
5- A trash dump is established	ed near a tributary that is	s connected with a
river.		
- You mix clear water with		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
3- Skydiver opens his parach		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
- The mass of the moon dec	creases to half.	J
0-There is no gravity on Ea	arth.	
		•••••
1- The gravity of Earth is a	a repulsion force not an at	traction force.
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
2- If the gravity between Ea		
3- The gravity of the Sun di	in a ver a a ve	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
4- A metal ball and a feathe		
A metar ban and a reath		
5- You throw two iron balls		
6- There is no resistance an	nd two objects with differe	ent masses are thrown
from the same height.		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••
7- Earth doesn't rotate on i		
(Earth stops spinning on i	<i>'</i>	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••
Tel.: 01014731686	19	د/ زینب صلاح

8- Half of Earth				99999999
		. 1 41	• • • • • • • • • • •	•••••
9- Earth doesn'	t revoive aroui	ia tne sun.		
20- The shadow o	of an object if			r west in the sky
	· ·	•••••		
21-Stars are not	made up of ho	ot gases.		M
22- The Earth is	located betwee		d the Sur	
	•••••••			
Choose from	column (B)	what suits	it in c	olumn (A)
.)		10		
	Column A			Column B
) The word "Ge	o" refers to		a) water
2) The word "Hy		AU) Earth
The word "At) life
) The word "bio	o" refers to		d) vapor
1	2		3	4
•••••			• • • • • •	•••••
2)				
Column A			lumn B	
) Oceans		resh water or s	alt water	
2) Lakes		alt water only.		
6) Rivers	,	nixture of fresh		ad salt water.
S) Estuary S) Groundwater		resh water only		of rooks bolow
) Groundwater	Earth's s		een pores	of rocks below
1	2	3	4	5
		·····	4	5
Tel.: 01014731686		20		زينب صلاح
161 01014/31080		20		ريبب صارح

5)	Colum	nn A			Column B
1) A water body			ıntain as	a	a) Estuary
stream.	_				
2) It is formed v					b) River
3) The large wa	ter body that is water collects		•	and	c) Wetland
4) The water bo					d) Lake
5) It is a land ar				iter.	e) Oceans
1	•	1			5
1	2	3		4	5
4)	•••••	•••••	•		
Column A	Column B				
1) Trees		sed in making	plastic.		
2) Sustainability		sed in making			
3) Oil products	c) Can be us				
		sed in making			
4) Cotton	d) The action resources	n of control r or using ther	eaching o n.		ans to the natura
	d) The action resources e) Using reso	n of control r or using ther	eaching on. ay that do	oesn't r	ans to the natura
4) Cotton	d) The action resources e) Using reso	n of control r or using ther ources in a wa	eaching on. ay that do	oesn't r	
4) Cotton 5) Preservation 1	d) The action resources e) Using resources the future	n of control r or using ther ources in a wa e supply of the	eaching on. ay that do	pesn't r	negatively affect
4) Cotton	d) The action resources e) Using resources the future	n of control r or using ther ources in a way e supply of the	eaching on. ay that do	pesn't r	negatively affect 5
4) Cotton 5) Preservation 1 5)	d) The action resources e) Using reso the future 2	n of control r or using ther ources in a way e supply of the	eaching on. ay that doese resou	pesn't rrces.	5 Column B
4) Cotton 5) Preservation 1 5) 1) The force tha	d) The action resources e) Using reso the future 2 Column A	n of control r or using ther ources in a way e supply of the	eaching on. ay that doese resou	pesn't r	5 Column B
4) Cotton 5) Preservation 1 5) 1) The force that they touch ea	d) The action resources e) Using resources the future 2 Column And the action resources the future of the	or using ther ources in a way a supply of the supply of th	eaching on. ay that doese resou	pesn't rrces. 4	5 Column B
4) Cotton 5) Preservation 1 5) 1) The force that they touch ea	d) The action resources e) Using resources the future 2 Column And the action resources the future th	or using ther ources in a way a supply of the supply of th	eaching on. ay that deese resource.	a) Grab) Con	5 Column B
4) Cotton 5) Preservation 1 5) 1) The force that they touch each other.	d) The action resources e) Using reso the future 2 Column A t arises between two objects ween two objects	or using ther ources in a way a supply of the supply of th	eaching on. ay that doese resource	a) Grab) Conc.	Column B avity ntact force ction force
4) Cotton 5) Preservation 1 5) 1) The force that they touch eat 2) The force act 3) The force bet	d) The action resources e) Using reso the future 2 Column A t arises between two objects ween two objects	or using ther ources in a way a supply of the supply of th	eaching on. ay that doese resource	a) Grab) Conc.	15 Column B avity ntact force
4) Cotton 5) Preservation 1 5) 1) The force that they touch eat 2) The force act 3) The force bet each other. 4) The force oppose the company of the context of	d) The action resources e) Using reso the future 2 Column A t arises between two objects ween two objects	or using ther ources in a way a supply of the supply of th	eaching on. ay that doese resource	a) Grab) Conc.	Column B avity ntact force ction force
1 5) The force that they touch eat 2) The force act 2) The force bet each other. 4) The force opposed to the they touch eat act other.	d) The action resources e) Using reso the future 2 Column A t arises between the column and objects ween two objects on all objects ween two objects on all slows	or using ther ources in a way a supply of the supply of th	eaching on. ay that doese resource. when touch overnent	a) Grab) Conc.	Column B avity ntact force ction force

Column A		C	olumn B		
1) Jupiter	a) is the pat	th in which pla	nets revol	ve around the	Sun
2) Earth	b) is the fas	test planet tha	t rotates o	n its axis.	
3) Orbit	c) Consists	of sun and pla	nets.		
4) Solar system	d) is the pla hours.	net that comp	letes one c	ycle on its axis	in 24
5) Cycle	e) The serie	es of events tha	t is repeat	ed in the same	order
1		2			
1	2	3	4		<u>5</u>
7)	•••••	•••••	•••••		••••
7)	C 1				
4) 0 4	Column			Column	В
•	o study the pro	-	havior of	a) Galaxy	
	ies in the space.				
, <u>-</u>	cientists to see d	istant objects	in space	b) Atmospher	re
with more do) DI	
	tars, planets an	d gases held to	gether by	c) Planetariu	m
gravity.			•	directors	
· -	ice that contain		ies as	d) Galileo	•
stars, galaxie	es, comets and n	neteors.		binoculars	
				Hubble spa	ace
5) A manada adina	larray avanual E	avile ile at all av		telescope	
· -	layer around E		vs some	e) The Univer	rse
	o pass and bloc		4	<u> </u>	
1	Z	3	4	5	
	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	
Cross out th	e odd words:				
1- Water – carl	oon dioxide – ox	vgen – nitrogo	en.		
	vers – Rocks– L	• •			
	rs – rains – ocea				
	– oceans – river				
	sh – Moses fish				
-	n – Friction for	_	m.		
u- Gravity – Su		U			
•	ter – The Sun –	I IIC IIIOOII.			
7- Earth – Jupi	ull moon – Sha		S.		

6)		~	.1 . 1	
Column A			olumn B	141 6
1) Jupiter				e around the Sun
2) Earth		test planet that		its axis.
3) Orbit		of sun and pla		1 1/ 1 0/
4) Solar system		net that compl	letes one cy	cle on its axis in 24
5 C 1	hours.	.		1.
5) Cycle	e) The serie	es of events tha	t is repeate	ed in the same orde
1	2	3	4	5
		•••••		
7)				
,	Column	A		Column B
1) Scientists wl	no study the pro		havior of	a) Galaxy
	ies in the space.	-	navior or	u) Guiuxy
	cientists to see d		n space	b) Atmosphere
with more d			п врисс	b) rumospiici c
	tars, planets and	d gases held to	gether by	c) Planetarium
gravity.	our s, princes uni		8501101 ~ 5	directors
	ace that contain	s celestial bodi	es as	d) Galileo
	es, comets and n			binoculars and
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				Hubble space
				telescope
5) A protective	layer around E	arth that allow	vs some	e) The Universe
-	o pass and bloc			•
1	2	3	4	5
		•••••	•••••	•••••
Cross out th	e odd words:			
	bon dioxide – ox	voen – nitroge	'n	
	vers – Rocks– L	• •	.11•	
	ers – rains – ocea			
	– oceans – river			
	ish – Moses fish			
-	ın – Friction for	_	m.	
		_	▼	
7- Earth – Juni	iiv ~ wii			
7- Earth – Jupi 8- Crescent – F	Tull moon – Shad	dow – Gibbous		
-	Tull moon – Shad	dow – Gibbous 22	.	د/ زینب صلاح

7	1	2	3	4	5
5					
	•••••	• • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	•••••
7					

Column A	Column B
1) Scientists who study the properties and behavior of	a) Galaxy
celestial bodies in the space.	
2) Tools help scientists to see distant objects in space	b) Atmosphere
with more details.	
3) A group of stars, planets and gases held together by	c) Planetarium
gravity.	directors
4) The wide space that contains celestial bodies as	d) Galileo
stars, galaxies, comets and meteors.	binoculars and
	Hubble space
	telescope
5) A protective layer around Earth that allows some	e) The Universe
light waves to pass and block the others.	

Cross out the odd words:

- 2- Oceans Rivers Rocks- Lakes.
- 3- Ponds rivers rains oceans.
- 4- Gulfs seas oceans rivers.
- 5- Kelp starfish Moses fish Frogs.
- 6- Gravity Sun Friction force Magnetism.
- 7- Earth Jupiter The Sun The moon.
- 8- Crescent Full moon Shadow Gibbous.

Final revision	grade 5 (Guide ans	wers)
hoose the correct ans	wer:	
All the following are compo	nents of the atmosphere,	except
a) oxygen gas b) nitroge	n gas c) <u>molten rocks</u>	d) water vapor
Which of the following is a	oart of the geosphere?	
a) Water b) Air	c) Rocks	d) plants
Which of the following is a	oart of the biosphere?	
a) Ice b) cloud	c) Water	d) <u>Animals</u>
Mountains and valleys are	parts of	
a) geosphere b) atmospl	ere c) biosphere	l) hydrosphere.
Rocks are broken down int	-	-
a) photosynthesis b) <u>wea</u>		, <u>-</u>
Irrigation of plants is an ex	-	between two Earth's
systems which are		
a) hydrosphere – geosphere		here - biosphere
c) geosphere – atmosphere	, 	ere - hydrosphere.
Roots fix plants in the soil,		
a) <u>biosphere – geosphere</u>	, ,	here – biosphere
c) geosphere – atmosphere	,	ere – hydrosphere
Polar bears live on ice, this	•	action between
and		
a) atmosphere – hydrosphe	, G 1	ere – hydrosphere
c) biosphere – geosphere	,	ere – hydrosphere
Water evaporation and its		
interaction between		
a) <u>atmosphere – hydrosphe</u>		ere – hydrosphere
c) biosphere – geosphere	,	ere – hydrosphere
- Water is used in all the f		
a) recreation b) <u>burn</u>	ng c) datning	d) manufacturing
	1	د/ زینب صلاح

I- Water covers nearly	of the Earth	planet.
a) $\frac{1}{4}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$	c) $\frac{3}{4}$	d) $\frac{3}{5}$
2- 96.5 % of Earth's water		5
a) salt water b) sugar		er d) frozen water
3- All the following are cha	aracteristics of abyssal z	one, except
a) they are very deep areas	b) sun	light cannot reach it
c) they are dark areas	d) <u>the</u>	<u>y are shallow areas</u>
4- Rivers and streams cont	ain water,	while ponds contain
water.		
a) salt – fresh b) fresh		stil d) still – running
5- Water lilies can live in		
a) <u>ponds</u> b) seas	,	d) deserts
6- Among animals that car	i be found in ponds are	
a) lions – salamanders		b) dogs – frogs
c) <u>frogs – salamanders</u> 7- Water can control the	of living.	d) foxes – bears
a) length b) height		•
8- All the following are fro		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
a) aquifers b) pond		l) <u>molten rocks</u> .
9- Among the sources of war	. =	·
a) seas b) oceans	c) saltwater lakes	d) <u>rivers</u> .
)- At the end of Nile River I	,	between Nile River
and Mediterranean sea.		
a) lake b) wetland	c) ocean	d) <u>estuary</u>
l- Among the kinds of wetla	inds are	
a) swamps and lakes	b) <u>m</u>	arshes and bogs
c) ponds and oceans	•	wamps and estuaries.
2- Among the risks that thro		
a) conservation and scarcity	·	y and poor quality
c) conservation and poor qu	ality d) conserv	vation and extinction

- The level of w	ater in a river	may increase cau	sing flooding, when there
is more			T
	ŕ	c) sunlight	, and the second
		· ·	ater to be used again.
a) Bottles 5- All the follow	, _	,	d) Generator er wastewater in simple
water filter, exc	_		er wastewater in simple
a) cotton	-	c) charcoal	d) sand
,	, _	,	er from polluted water.
-			n d) Conservation
27- Tributary usu	ally ends by t	he flowing of its w	ater into
a) bigger ocean	b) sea	. c) <u>river</u> .	d) lake
28- All the followi	ing reasons ca	use water pollutio	n in a river, except
a) litter of a nea	•	ıp.	
b) waste of a nea			
c)chemical ferti			
d) <u>building a da</u>			
	1 0	Aohammed Protection	ctorate is considered as an
example of			:1:4 1)
		es of forests leads	oility. d) consumption.
a) deforestation			
b) overpopulati	_		
c) deforestation			
d) overpopulati			
·		-	each other.
a) attract	b) repel		
	, -	d needs	· ·
a) sunlight	b) mass	c) <u>force</u>	d) air
33- Wind turbine	blades move l	y the effect of	•••••
a) electricity	b) gravity	c) magnetis	m d) <u>wind</u>
Tel.: 01014731686		3	د/ زینب صلاح

4- Magnetism	is a force that at	tracts objects m	ade of the following
materials, ex	ccept	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
a) iron	b) nickel	c) <u>wood</u>	d) cobalt
35	is consid	lered as a type o	of friction force.
a) <u>air resista</u>	nce b) gravity	c) magnetis	sm d) electricity
36- A boy on a	slide moves down	n toward the gro	ound due to the effect of
a) friction fo	rce b) <u>gravit</u> y	y c) magneti	ism d) wind
37- Gravitatio	nal force of Eartl	n is affected by .	
a) mass only		b) n	nass and time.
c) distance of	nly	d) <u>n</u>	nass and distance
38- Which the	following objects	has the least att	traction force?
a) The moon	b) The Earth	c) The Sun	d) The magnet
39- All the follo	owing are proper	ties of Earth's g	ravity, except
a) <u>it pushes o</u>	objects upward	b) it	affects the moon
, <u> </u>	jects downward		is a type of attraction force.
40- All the follo	owing are proper	ties of magnetis	m, except
a) it is an inv			
,	s only between tw		ets.
	pushing or pullir sh another magn		
,			t, it is affected by
a) air resista		8	b) gravity
,	nce and friction f	orce	d) a and b
	rotates around its		,
a) <u>24 hours</u>		c) 365 hou	
	s axis is	• • • • • • • • •	, .
a) real vertic	•		o) imaginary horizontal
c) real horizo			l) <u>imaginary vertical</u>
,	rotates		,
a) clock wise	<u>.</u>		b) from north to south
c) counterclo	ockwise		d) from south to north
•		duri	ing the early morning.
	-	c) north	d) south
a) <u>east</u>	b) west	c) nor th	27 20 21 212

6- Rotation of Earth o	on its axis cause	es all the following	g phenomena,
except	•••••		
a) movement of the S	Sun from east t	o west.	
b) movement of stars	in the sky at n	ight.	
c) some stars seem to	rise and set li	ke the Sun.	
d) occurrence of four			
7In the middle of the	e day (at noon)		
a) the left side			he right side
c) above in the cente	<u>r</u>	d) th	ne west direction
8The shortest shado	w of an object	happens	
a) in morning	o) in afternoon	c) <u>at noon</u>	d) at night
9The Sun forms long	ger shadow of	object	
a) in morning l	,		d) <u>a and b</u>
0The position of the	Sun in the sky	affects	and
of shadows of object	S.		
a) lengths and speed		b) an	gles and time
c) lengths and angle	<u>s</u>	d) spo	eed and time
1We can't send astr	onauts to study	stars because the	ey are
	<u>faraway</u>	c) too small	, ,
2 Constellations app		in the sky d	uring the year.
a) <u>at different positi</u>	<u>ons</u>	b) at the san	ne position
c) in winter only		d) in summe	er only
3All the following ap	ppear like smal	ll light dots in the	sky at night,
except	•		
a) a satellite	b) the moon	c) a star	d) a meteor
4 When the Earth is	between the m	oon and the Sun, t	the moon appears in
the phase.			
a) half moon	b) <u>full moon</u>	c) new moon	d) crescent
55 is t	he moon phase	at which the edge	e of the moon's face
appears as an illumi	nated.		
a) <u>Crescent</u>	b) Quarter	c) Gibbous	d) New moon
Tel.: 01014731686		5	د/ زینب صلاح

Complete the following sentences:

- 1- The system that includes all living organisms such as animals and plants is called biosphere.
- 2- The groundwater found in soil and rocks is an example of interaction between hydrosphere and geosphere.
- 3- Formation of lakes is an example of an interaction between hydrosphere and geosphere.
- 4- Water is responsible for weathering process and erosion process of rocks.
- 5- Weathering of rocks as a result of the effect of rains is an example of an interaction between <u>hydrosphere</u> and geosphere.
- 6- By heating of water it changes from liquid state to gas state.
- 7- During the water cycle in nature, water evaporates forming clouds, then it returns back to the Earth's surface during rain.
- 8- Fresh water forms some water bodies such as rivers and some lakes, while seas and oceans are formed of salt water.
- 9- Fresh water forms about 3.5 % of water on Earth, while salt water forms about 96.5 % of water.
- 10- Catfish live in fresh water, while dolphins live in salt water.
- 11- Most lakes have fresh water, while some other lakes have salt water.
- 12- Aquatic ecosystems can be classified into freshwater ecosystem and saltwater ecosystem.
- 13- Some types of worms live at the bottom of ponds.
- 14- According to water movement, ponds have still water compared to streams that have running water.
- 15- Water makes about two-thirds of human body.
- 16- In High Dam, water is used to generate electricity.
- 17- We must take a quick shower to conserve water.
- 18- The floor of oceans may contain mountains and plateaus.
- 19- Groundwater is replaced by rains.
- 20- The extinction of some species that live in fresh water is due to the poor quality of fresh water.

6 د/ زینب صلاح Tel.: 01014731686

- 21- When the rate of rainfall decreases, the level of water in rivers will decrease causing drought.
- 22- A farm that is found near a tributary may cause water pollution if this farm is using chemical <u>fertilizers</u>.
- 23- Clothes can be made from animal products or plant products.
- 24- Water filters are used to remove waste materials from polluted water.
- 25- Wastewater engineers can test the quality of <u>water</u> by checking for the amount of <u>pollutants</u> in water.
- 26- The object at rest needs force to move.
- 27- Object changes its position, this object is in a state of motion.
- 28- The force that is needed to move a small bike is <u>smaller</u> than that needed to move a truck.
- 29- The force of magnetism may <u>pull</u> objects towards the magnet or <u>push</u> objects away from it.
- 30- The direction of <u>friction</u> force opposes the direction of a body moves through air.
- 31- Gravity pulls objects toward the center of Earth.
- 32- Anybody that has a mass must have gravity.
- 33- When the distance between the moon and the Earth increases, the gravitational attraction between them <u>decreases</u>.
- 34- If the mass of the moon increases than its real mass, its gravitational attraction will <u>increase</u>.
- 35- The gravity of Earth is greater than that of the moon because the Earth has larger mass.
- 36- A parachute in air is affected by <u>air resistance</u> that acts against the <u>gravity</u> of Earth.
- 37- The Earth revolves around the Sun in a fixed <u>orbit</u> that has an <u>oval</u> shape.
- 38- Day and night phenomenon occurs due to the rotation of Earth around its <u>axis</u>.
- 39- When half of Earth faces the Sun so, it has day, and the other half has night.

د/ زينب صلاح 7 Tel.: 01014731686

40- The Sun appears as it moves from east to west. 41- The solar system consists of one star and eight planets. 42- Formation of shadow of objects is due to movement of sun across the sky. 43- Every night, we can see new stars appear from east direction. 44- The Sun and other stars are made up of hot gases. 45- A constellation consists of a group of stars that form a pattern. 46- Ancient Greeks gave constellation Orion its name relative to a mythical hunter. 47- Planets and moon can't make their own light. 48- Location of constellations in the sky during the year helps us to determine the main directions of Earth. 49- The moon orbits Earth and both of them orbit the sun. 50- The Sun is a star that gives out a very big amount of light and heat. 51- Through the month, we can see different phases of the moon in the sky. 52- Full moon is the moon phase at which moon seems completely bright, while new moon is the moon phase at which moon seems completely dark. 53- Planetarium directors are scientists responsible for making amazing realistic show to bring the outer space to Earth.

Write the scientific term:

- 1- The system (sphere) that includes fresh water and salt (Hydrosphere) water.
- 2- The system of Earth which contains all different landforms. (Geosphere)
- 3- The large sheet of ice or snow that moves slowly over Earth's surface. (Glacier)
- 4- The Earth's system which consists of a mixture of gases surrounding Earth. (Atmosphere)
- 5- A cycle shows the continuous movement of water from the Earth to the atmosphere then to the Earth again. (Water cycle)

8 Tel.: 01014731686 د/ زبنب صلاح

place to another. 3- A large area of the world that has similar animals. 3- The area along the coast that disappear the low tide. 3- The largest saltwater ecosystems that surface. 1- The basic liquid matter which is needed to survive. 2- A type of water which is suitable for decentary an area of land where all the water usually an ocean, a sea or other large well. 4- They are small water bodies such as suitable bigger rivers. 5- A building established across a river we behind it. 6- Scientists who work on recycling water plants.	(solar energy) for rocks are transported from a
8- A large area of the world that has similar animals. 9- The area along the coast that disappear the low tide. 10- The largest saltwater ecosystems that surface. 11- The basic liquid matter which is needed to survive. 12- A type of water which is suitable for decentarially an area of land where all the water usually an ocean, a sea or other large well-they are small water bodies such as suinto bigger rivers. 15- A building established across a river we behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling water plants.	(Erosion process) ar soil, climate, plants and (Biome) s at the high tide and appears at (Intertidal zones) cover large parts of Earth's (Oceans) d by humans, animals and plants (Water) rinking. (Freshwater) r flows to a common location ater body. (Watershed) nall creeks or streams that flow (Tributaries) which can hold water (Dam)
8- A large area of the world that has similar animals. 9- The area along the coast that disappear the low tide. 10- The largest saltwater ecosystems that surface. 11- The basic liquid matter which is needed to survive. 12- A type of water which is suitable for decentarially an area of land where all the water usually an ocean, a sea or other large well-they are small water bodies such as suinto bigger rivers. 15- A building established across a river we behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling water plants.	r soil, climate, plants and (Biome) s at the high tide and appears at (Intertidal zones) cover large parts of Earth's (Oceans) d by humans, animals and plants (Water) rinking. (Freshwater) r flows to a common location ater body. (Watershed) nall creeks or streams that flow (Tributaries) which can hold water (Dam)
animals. 9- The area along the coast that disappear the low tide. 10- The largest saltwater ecosystems that surface. 11- The basic liquid matter which is needed to survive. 12- A type of water which is suitable for defined the survive. 13- It is an area of land where all the water usually an ocean, a sea or other large we have all the water bodies such as suinto bigger rivers. 15- A building established across a river we behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling water plants.	(Biome) s at the high tide and appears at
9- The area along the coast that disappear the low tide. 10- The largest saltwater ecosystems that surface. 11- The basic liquid matter which is needed to survive. 12- A type of water which is suitable for decounty an area of land where all the water usually an ocean, a sea or other large well-they are small water bodies such as suinto bigger rivers. 15- A building established across a river we behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling water plants.	(Intertidal zones) cover large parts of Earth's (Oceans) d by humans, animals and plants (Water) rinking. (Freshwater) r flows to a common location ater body. (Watershed) nall creeks or streams that flow (Tributaries) which can hold water (Dam)
the low tide. 10- The largest saltwater ecosystems that surface. 11- The basic liquid matter which is needed to survive. 12- A type of water which is suitable for decounty an area of land where all the water usually an ocean, a sea or other large well. They are small water bodies such as suinto bigger rivers. 15- A building established across a river we behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling water plants.	(Intertidal zones) cover large parts of Earth's (Oceans) d by humans, animals and plants (Water) rinking. (Freshwater) r flows to a common location ater body. (Watershed) nall creeks or streams that flow (Tributaries) which can hold water (Dam)
 10- The largest saltwater ecosystems that surface. 11- The basic liquid matter which is needed to survive. 12- A type of water which is suitable for delay an area of land where all the water usually an ocean, a sea or other large well. They are small water bodies such as suinto bigger rivers. 15- A building established across a river whether the behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling water plants. 	cover large parts of Earth's (Oceans) d by humans, animals and plants (Water) rinking. (Freshwater) r flows to a common location ater body. (Watershed) nall creeks or streams that flow (Tributaries) which can hold water (Dam)
surface. 11- The basic liquid matter which is needed to survive. 12- A type of water which is suitable for decounty of the suitabl	(Oceans) d by humans, animals and plants (Water) rinking. (Freshwater) r flows to a common location ater body. (Watershed) nall creeks or streams that flow (Tributaries) which can hold water (Dam)
 11- The basic liquid matter which is needed to survive. 12- A type of water which is suitable for delay an area of land where all the water usually an ocean, a sea or other large well. They are small water bodies such as significant into bigger rivers. 15- A building established across a river well behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling water plants. 	d by humans, animals and plants (Water) rinking. (Freshwater) r flows to a common location ater body. (Watershed) nall creeks or streams that flow (Tributaries) which can hold water (Dam)
to survive. 12- A type of water which is suitable for d 13- It is an area of land where all the wate usually an ocean, a sea or other large w 14- They are small water bodies such as si into bigger rivers. 15- A building established across a river w behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling wate plants.	(Water) rinking. (Freshwater) r flows to a common location ater body. (Watershed) nall creeks or streams that flow (Tributaries) which can hold water (Dam)
 12- A type of water which is suitable for d 13- It is an area of land where all the water usually an ocean, a sea or other large w 14- They are small water bodies such as sinto bigger rivers. 15- A building established across a river whether behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling water plants. 	rinking. (Freshwater) r flows to a common location ater body. (Watershed) nall creeks or streams that flow (Tributaries) which can hold water (Dam)
 13- It is an area of land where all the water usually an ocean, a sea or other large w 14- They are small water bodies such as sinto bigger rivers. 15- A building established across a river whether behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling water plants. 	r flows to a common location ater body. (Watershed) nall creeks or streams that flow (Tributaries) which can hold water (Dam)
usually an ocean, a sea or other large w 14- They are small water bodies such as si into bigger rivers. 15- A building established across a river w behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling wate plants.	ater body. (Watershed) nall creeks or streams that flow (Tributaries) which can hold water (Dam)
 14- They are small water bodies such as sinto bigger rivers. 15- A building established across a river whether behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling water plants. 	nall creeks or streams that flow (Tributaries) which can hold water (Dam)
into bigger rivers. 15- A building established across a river we behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling wate plants.	(Tributaries) which can hold water (Dam)
15- A building established across a river we behind it. 16- Scientists who work on recycling wate plants.	hich can hold water (Dam)
behind it. 16-Scientists who work on recycling wate plants.	(Dam)
16-Scientists who work on recycling wate plants.	
plants.	r in water treatment
-	
	(Wastewater engineers)
17- The effect that pull or push an object to	
18-The force by which metals are attracted to a magnet	-
to a magnet.	(Magnetism)
19- A type of friction force that opposes the passes through air.	(Air resistance)
20- A force that pulls object down toward	,
21- A celestial body that orbits the Earth.	(Moon)
•	` /
22- Celestial bodies that revolve around the	• ` ` ` ′
23- A phenomenon takes place in oceans a gravity of moon.	
gravity of moon. Tel.: 01014731686 9	(Ocean tides) د/ زینب صلاح

	e force of gravity is constant and acts o	n all	
objects in the same way.	(Law of motion	on)	
25- It is an imaginary line that p	passes through the Earth's		
two poles.	(Earth's axi	(Earth's axis) (Earth's rotation)	
26- The spinning of Earth on its	axis. (Earth's rotat		
27- The orbiting of Earth aroun	d the Sun. (Earth's revolut	ion)	
28- The phenomenon that occur	s when half of the Earth is		
facing the Sun.	(Day)		
29- The phenomenon that occur	s when half of the Earth doesn't receive	e	
sunlight.	(Night)		
30- The center of the solar system	m. (The sun)		
31- The first time piece that is u			
know the time.	(Sundial)		
32- The group of stars that mak	e a certain shape in the sky. (Constella	tion)	
33- They are giant spheres of su	perhot gases. (Stars)		
_	e ceiling, and is used to see images of		
celestial bodies.	(Planetarius	m)	
Put $()$ or (x) :			
) Earth's systems don't interact	t with each other.	(x)	
2) When wind carries seeds of so		()	
	ere and biosphere can be observed.	()	
B) Rainwater is the only reason	for weathering and erosion of rocks on		
		(x)	
the Earth's surface.	ng of living organisms	()	
the Earth's surface. (1) Water is important for growing	ng or nying organisms.		
		()	
(i) Water is important for growing	ples of biomes.	(√)	
(a) Water is important for growing (b) Deserts and forests are examp	ples of biomes.	(x)	
A) Water is important for growing (5) Deserts and forests are example) Water evaporates from the sun atmosphere to hydrosphere, the (7) If there is no hydrosphere, the	ples of biomes. Irface of a lake will move from e biosphere will not exist.	(x) (√)	
A) Water is important for growing (5) Deserts and forests are example) Water evaporates from the sun atmosphere to hydrosphere. To be a support of the end of the en	ples of biomes. Irface of a lake will move from e biosphere will not exist. I into fresh water and salt water.	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{(x)} \\ \textbf{(} \checkmark \textbf{)} \\ \textbf{(} \checkmark \textbf{)} \end{array} $	
A) Water is important for growing (5) Deserts and forests are example) Water evaporates from the sun atmosphere to hydrosphere. To be a support of the end of the en	ples of biomes. Irface of a lake will move from e biosphere will not exist.	(x) (√)	

) Most of the salt water on E	arth is found in the form of frozen	
water.		(x)
1) The total amount of water of	n Earth doesn't change.	()
2) All animals and plants can li	ive in aquatic habitats.	(x)
3) Some ponds and lakes may d	dry up in winter months.	(x)
4) Without water, all forms of l	life will disappear.	()
(5) There are no living organisms live in the hydrosphere.		
16) When the amount of water debiosphere will be affected.	lecreases or water get polluted,	(1/)
17) A river always flows from an higher place.	n area of low place to an area with	(x)
8) Wells and springs obtain their water from aquifers.		()
19) The amount of salt water on	the Earth is smaller than the amount	
of fresh water.		(x)
20) Some animals and plants live	e in water.	()
1) The place where two oceans meet is called an estuary.		
22) Rivers and streams are fresh	water moving bodies.	()
23) Turning off the water tap, w	hile washing your hair is from the	
ways to conserve water.		()
24) We can drink the water of so	eas.	(x)
25) Rivers often start in mountains in the form of estuaries. 26) Assal lake is surrounded by land and it is a low-lying area.		
28) Upstream is the place where a river starts.		
29) Preservation and sustainabilinesses.	lity are ways to conserve natural	(√)
80) Placing many cows in small	grass areas is considered as	
unsustainable situation.		()
1) Recycling of wastewater means removing waste materials from it.		()
2) Water is considered as a nonrenewable natural resource.		(x)
33) Adding some of mud to clear	r water can pollute it.	(√)
Tel.: 01014731686	زينب صلاح 11	د/

4) Wastewater engineers decid	e where to build water treatm	ent $()$
plants.		
5) Force is the reason of motion	n of any body.	()
6) Magnet must touch objects t	to attract them.	(x)
7) The force of magnet is alway	ys attraction force only.	(x)
8) Force of gravity can be seen	easily, but we cannot see its ef	ffects. (x)
9) Objects are pushed away of	each other due to gravity.	(x)
0) Gravity affects the movemen	nt of objects.	()
1) If two objects don't touch ea	ch other, there is no gravity b	etween
them.		(x)
2) Small planets have bigger gr	ravity than big planets.	(x)
3) All planets of the solar syste	m rotate around the Sun in on	e orbit
only.		(x)
4) Skydiving sport depends on	gravity and air resistance.	()
5) Gravity is similar to magnet	ism because both of them have	e only
pulling force.		(x)
6) Gravity affects only on the n	noving objects but doesn't affe	ect the
objects at rest.		(x)
7) Gravity is the force that hold	ds all objects in their places.	()
8) The direction and mass of an	n object are changed due to gr	avity. (x)
9) If there is no air resistance o	n Earth, all objects will reach	the
Earth's surface at the same m	noment when dropping them fi	rom the
same height.		()
0) Heavier objects reach Earth	's surface before smaller objec	ets due to
the effect of air resistance.		()
1) There is no air in space, so a	ir resistance slows down the	
movement of objects through	space.	(x)
2) The orbit of each planet has	an ellipse shape.	()
3) The Earth revolves around t		(x)
4) All parts of Earth receive su	•	(x)
5) If you change your direction	-	
from west.	,	(x)
Tel.: 01014731686	12	د/ زینب صلاح

6) The Sun rises in the	e east and sets in the west.	()
,	appear moving in the sky.	(\mathbf{x})
	und the Sun in a fixed path.	()
<i>'</i>	vement of Earth easily.	(x)
	h's surface move with the same speed of Earth.	ì
,	the same place in the sky all the day.	(x)
62) Planets of the solar	system rotate on their axes with different	
speeds.		()
63) The position of the	shadow of Cairo Tower will not change during	
the day.		(x)
64) The Sun is the bigg	est star in the universe.	(x)
65) All celestial bodies	make their own light.	(x)
66) The Sun is a mediu	m sized star.	()
67) The Sun seems sma	aller, because it is much farther from Earth that	n
other stars.		(x)
68) Superhot gases of the	he Sun burn producing heat and light energy.	()
69) Constellations have	e similar shapes in the sky.	(x)
70) The moon seems sh	iny because it absorbs sunlight.	(\mathbf{x})
71) The moon has only	one phase during the lunar month.	(x)
, <u></u>	a part of the moon edge appears bright.	()
73) The Sun is bigger t	han the moon.	()
74) The atmosphere let	all light waves to pass to the Earth.	(x)
75) Planetarium has a p	projector to display pictures on its ceiling.	()
Correct the underlin	ned words:	
1- The system that inclu	udes rocks and heavy metals is called	
hydrosphere.	(geosph	ere)
2-Rainwater is a part o	of <u>biosphere</u> . (hydrospl	here)
3- Presence of dolphins	in oceans represents an interaction between	
hydrosphere and geo	osphere. (biosph	iere)
4- A spring flows out fr	om a rock is an example of an interaction betw	een
hydrosphere and <u>atn</u>	-	
Tel.: 01014731686	ينب صلاح 13	د/ ز

Water can change into water	· vapor in extreme <u>cold</u> v	veather. (hot)
· A rat that digs a barrow in tl	he soil is an example of t	he interaction
between biosphere and atmo	<u>sphere</u> .	(geosphere)
'- <u>Shallow</u> areas of oceans don'	t receive sunlight.	(Abyssal)
3- <u>Abyssal</u> areas of oceans cont	ain coral reefs and inter	tidal zones. (Shallow)
)- Some animals live in <u>bonds</u> s	uch as catfish, and trout	. (streams)
10- <u>High</u> quality of fresh water	leads to the death of ma	rine organisms live
in it.		(poor)
11- Planets in the solar system	revolve in fixed orbits du	ie to the <u>friction</u>
between the Sun and planets		(gravity)
12- The gravitational force of E	Carth to a person in a fly	ing airplane is
greater than it when the sam	e person stands on the g	round. (smaller)
13- The change of an object pos	sition is called <u>force</u> .	(motion)
l4- Magnetism is a kind of <u>visil</u>	<u>ole</u> force.	(invisible)
15- Air resistance is a type of <u>p</u>	ulling force.	(pushing)
16- <u>Gravity</u> is attraction or rep	ulsion force between two	magnets or
between the magnet and an o	object.	(Magnetism)
17- <u>Magnetism</u> is the force of a	ttraction that changes th	e direction of a
moving object in air towards	the ground.	(Gravity)
18- All objects on Earth's surfa	ce is affected by <u>repulsic</u>	on force
of gravity.		(attraction)
19-Any object has gravity depo	ending on its <u>length</u> .	(mass)
20- Air resistance <u>speeds up</u> the	e object as it falls.	(slows)
21- The <u>Earth</u> 's gravity keeps a	all planets in their orbits.	(sun)
22- Gravity is the attraction or	pulling force that keeps	all stars in their
orbits around the Sun.		(planets)
23- The Earth orbits the Sun in	<u>a rectangular</u> path.	(an oval)
24- The time taken by Earth to	complete one rotation o	n its axis is called
<u>vear</u> .		(day)
Tol. 01014724595	1.4	-N / .
Tel.: 01014731686	14	د/ زینب صلاح

- 25-The Earth's axis is <u>a real</u> line passes through Earth's poles. (an imaginary)
- 26- Earth rotates on its axis at <u>low</u> speed. (high)
- 27- At the beginning of the day, the Sun appears in the west direction. (east)
- 28- In the early morning, the Sun would be above you in the center of the sky.

 (At noon)
- 29-Planets are celestial bodies that make their own light. (Stars)
- 30- Constellations have similar shapes in the sky. (different)
- 31- Stars are made up of hot <u>liquids</u>. (gases)
- 32- The moon takes one lunar <u>year</u> to complete one cycle around the Earth. (month)
- 33- At the gibbous phase, one edge only appears bright. (crescent)

Give reasons for:

- 1- Water can affect nonliving things like rocks.
- ➤ Because water is responsible for weathering and erosion processes of rocks.

- 2- Hiding of worms inside the soil is an example of an interaction between two Earth's spheres.
- > Because worms belong to biosphere, while soil belongs to geosphere.
- 3- Importance of atmosphere for plants in making their food.
- ➤ Because plants absorb carbon dioxide from air to make their food by photosynthesis.
- 4- Water is important for all plants on Earth.
- ➤ Because plants depend on water to make photosynthesis and grow and some plants live in water.
- 5- Our planet looks like a blue marble from the space.
- ➤ Because nearly three quarters (more than 71 %) of Earth is covered by water.
- 6- More than 50% of known living organisms live in the aquatic environments.

د/ زینب صلاح 15 Tel.: 01014731686

Because more than 71 % of Earth is covered by water. 7- Most of the fresh water on Earth can't be used for drinking. Because most of fresh water on Earth found in the form of frozen water. 8- Not every water source is used as drinking water. Because humans can't drink salt water. 9- Water that forms the hydrosphere is one of the renewable resources on Earth. Because it can be replaced through water cycle. 10- No green plants can survive in the abyssal zones of oceans. **Because the abyssal zones don't receive sunlight.** 11- We must conserve fresh water. > Because there is a limited amount of freshwater on Earth. 12- You should turn off water tap during brushing your teeth. To conserve fresh water. 13- Groundwater is called by this name. **Because it is stored in the cracks and spaces of underground rocks.** 14- Farms near tributaries may cause water pollution. > Due to using of chemical fertilizers. 15- Countries prevent using or developing natural resources in some protected areas of land. > To preserve natural resources. 16- Paper clips (or iron nails) are pulled toward the magnet. > Due to the force of magnetism.

- 17- When using the bicycle brake, the bicycle stops.
- > Due to the friction force between the brake and the tires.
- 18- The ball changes its direction after we throw it upwards.
- > Due to the effect of Earth's gravity that pulls objects downward.
- 19- The moon is attracted to Earth.

 (The moon stays in fixed orbit around Earth)
- Due to the effect of Earth's gravity.
- 20- Gravity of Earth is greater than gravity of the moon.
- > Because the mass of Earth is greater than that of the moon.

د/ زینب صلاح 16 16.: 01014731686

21- The astronauts float in space. > Due to the absence of gravity. 22- The force of gravity has an important role in the solar system. > Because it keeps the planets revolve around the sun in fixed orbit. 23- Planets revolve around the Sun in fixed orbits. Due to the strongest gravity of the sun. 24- Air resistance affects the movement of an object which falls from a height. Because it slows down the movement of objects. 25- Skydiver opens his parachute during landing. > To slow down his speed on landing due to air resistance. 26- A pencil takes a longer time to reach Earth's surface than a large rock if they are thrown from the same height. > Because the pencil is affected by more air resistance. 27- Occurrence of day and night. Due to rotation of Earth on its axis. 28- Half of Earth appears dark at night. Because it doesn't receive sunlight. 29- Occurrence of the four seasons. Due to revolution of Earth around the Sun. 30- The Sun appears as it moves in the sky. (In the night sky, some stars seem to rise and set like the Sun.) Due to rotation of Earth on its axis. 31- Although Earth rotates on its axis, we don't feel its movement. **Because** we move with the same speed of Earth. 32- The length of the shadow of an object changes throughout the day. > Due to the change in the position of the Sun in the sky. 33- The sun is a star. Because it made up of hot gases and gives out light. 34- The Sun looks much larger to us than other stars.

Because it is the closest star to Earth.

- 35- The moon appears bright in the sky at night.
- **Because it reflects sunlight.**
- 36- Earth and the moon are not considered stars.
- Because they can't make their own light.
- 37- The moon has different phases in the night sky.
- Because the moon orbits Earth and both of them orbit the sun.
- 38- Atmosphere limits the using of some telescopes to see distant celestial bodies.
- Because it allows some light waves to pass and block the others

What happens if:

- 1- People don't conserve fresh water.
- > The amount of freshwater on Earth will decrease.
- 2- Fresh water of a river when it meets the salt water of a sea.
- **Estuary is formed.**
- 3- Water is collected in a low-lying area.
- A lake is formed.
- 4- The quality of fresh water becomes poor.
- It may causes death and extinction of living organisms.
- 5- The rate of rainfall increases on a river.
- > The level of water in river will increase causing flooding.
- 6- A trash dump is established near a tributary that is connected with a river.
- > It will cause water pollution.
- 7- You mix clear water with small amount of mud.
- > It will become polluted water.
- 8-Skydiver opens his parachute during landing.
- > His speed will decrease gradually.
- 9- The mass of the moon decreases to half.
- The gravity of the moon will decrease.

Tel.: 01014731686 18 د/ زبنب صلاح

- 10-There is no gravity on Earth.
- > All objects on Earth will float off into space.
- 11- The gravity of Earth is a repulsion force not an attraction force.
- > All objects will move upward away from Earth's surface.
- 12- If the gravity between Earth and the moon disappears.
- > The moon will float off into space.
- 13- The gravity of the Sun disappears.
- > Planets will float off into space randomly.
- 14- A metal ball and a feather are fallen down from a tower.
- > The metal ball will reach the ground first.
- 15- You throw two iron balls have the same mass from the same height.
- > They will reach the ground at the same time.
- 16-There is no resistance and two objects with different masses are thrown from the same height.
- > They will reach the ground at the same time.
- 17-Earth doesn't rotate on its axis. (Earth stops spinning on its axis.)
- > The cycle of day and night will not happen.
- 18-Half of Earth faces the sun.
- > This part has a day.
- 19- Earth doesn't revolve around the sun.
- > The cycle of seasons will not happen.
- 20-The shadow of an object if the Sun locates at east or west in the sky.
- > The shadow of object will be longer.
- 21-Stars are not made up of hot gases.
- > They can't make their own light.
- 22- The Earth is located between the moon and the Sun.
- Full moon phase occurs where it appears completely bright.

Tel.: 01014731686 19 د/ زبنب صلاح

Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A) 1) Column A Column B 1) The word "Geo" refers to a) water

2) The word "Hydro" refers to			b) Earth	
3) The word "Atm	os" refers to		c) life	
3) The word "Atmos" refers to 4) The word "bio" refers to		d) vapor		
1			2	4.

•			
	1	2	3 4
	b	a	d
*	2)		

Column A	Column B
1) Oceans	a) contain fresh water or salt water
2) Lakes	b) contain salt water only.
3) Rivers	c) contain mixture of fresh water and salt water.
4) Estuary	d) contain fresh water only.
5) Groundwater	e) is the water found between pores of rocks below
	Earth's surface.

۲.					
	1	2	3	4	5
	b	a	d	c	e
_					

Column A	Column B
1) A water body that often starts in the mountain as a	a) Estuary
stream.	
2) It is formed when a river meets a sea.	b) River
3) The large water body that is surrounded by land and	c) Wetland
formed when water collects in low-lying areas.	
4) The water bodies that surround the continents	d) Lake
5) It is a land area which is nartially covered with water	e) Oceans

1	2		3			4
b	a		d			c
2)						
Column A	Column B					
1) Oceans	a) contain fresh water or salt water					
2) Lakes	b) contain salt water only.					
3) Rivers	c) contain n	c) contain mixture of fresh water and salt water.				
4) Estuary	d) contain fi	resh water on	ly.			
5) Groundwater	e) is the wat	er found betv	veen p	ores of 1	rocl	ks below
	Earth's su	urface.				
1	1	2		4		-
l h	2	3 d		4		5
3)	a	u		C		e
3)						
	Columi					Column B
1) A water body th	at often start	ts in the mour	tain a	is a	a)	Estuary
stream.		o4a a aaa			1	D'
2) It is formed whe			1	1 1		River
3) The large water formed when wa	•		•	i and	(C)	Wetland
4) The water bodie					d)	Lake
5) It is a land area				water.		Oceans
	1	<u> </u>	-		<u>, - /</u>	
1	2	3		4		5
b	a	d		e	_	c
Tel.: 01014731686		20				د/ زینب صلاح

Solumn A	Column B						
Column A 1) Trees		a) Can be used in making plastic.					
		o) Can be used in making plastic.					
2) Sustainability 3) Oil products		·					
3) Oil products 4) Cotton		c) Can be used in making clothes.d) The action of control reaching of humans to the natural					
4) Cotton		s or using them.	ig of numans	to the natural			
5) Preservation		sources in a way tha	t doesn't nega	tively affect			
c) 1 1 cs c1 (u c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	,	e supply of these res	<u> </u>				
, 1							
1	2	3	4	5			
<u>b</u>	e	a	c	d			
5)							
	Column			lumn B			
·		en two objects when	a) Gravit	y			
they touch eac							
				4 49			
2) The force acts			b) Contac				
3) The force betw		s on Earth. ects that don't touch					
3) The force between cach other.	veen two obje	ects that don't touch	c) Frictio	n force			
3) The force between cach other. 4) The force opposite the comparison of the force opposite the cache of the	veen two obje		c) Frictio				
3) The force between cach other.	veen two obje	ects that don't touch	c) Frictio	n force			
3) The force between cach other. 4) The force opposite the comparison of the force opposite the cache of the	veen two obje	ects that don't touch	c) Frictio	n force			
3) The force between cach other. 4) The force opposed of an object.	veen two objections	ects that don't touch	c) Frictio	n force ontact force			
3) The force between cach other. 4) The force opposed of an object.	veen two objections	ects that don't touch we down the movement	c) Frictio	n force ontact force			
3) The force betweach other. 4) The force opports of an object.	veen two objections	ects that don't touch we down the movement	c) Frictio	n force ontact force			
3) The force betweach other. 4) The force opports of an object. 1 b	oses and slow 2 a) is the pa	cets that don't touch ys down the moveme 3 d Column ath in which planets	c) Friction to the color of the	n force ontact force 4 c			
3) The force between charters. 4) The force opports of an object. 1 b 6) Column A 1) Jupiter 2) Earth	a) is the pa	Column the in which planets stest planet that rot	c) Friction d) Non cont d) Non cont d) Non cont d) Report to the contract of t	n force ontact force 4 c			
3) The force between the each other. 4) The force opports of an object. 1 b 6) Column A 1) Jupiter 2) Earth 3) Orbit	a) is the pab) is the fac) Consists	Column the in which planets stest planet that rot so of sun and planets.	c) Friction to the content d) Non content d) Non content distance	n force ontact force 4 c			
3) The force between the each other. 4) The force opports of an object. 1 b 6) Column A 1) Jupiter 2) Earth 3) Orbit	a) is the pab) is the fac) Consists d) is the pl	Column the in which planets stest planet that rot	c) Friction to the content d) Non content d) Non content distance	n force ontact force 4 c			
3) The force betweach other. 4) The force opports of an object. 1 b 6) Column A 1) Jupiter 2) Earth 3) Orbit 4) Solar system	a) is the pab) is the fac) Consists d) is the place.	Columnth in which planets stest planet that completes anet that completes	c) Friction contact d) Non contact d) Non contact distribution its axis one cycle on i	n force ontact force 4 c and the Sun s. ts axis in 24			
3) The force betweach other. 4) The force opports of an object. 1 b 6) Column A 1) Jupiter 2) Earth 3) Orbit 4) Solar system	a) is the pab) is the fac) Consists d) is the place.	Column the in which planets stest planet that rot so of sun and planets.	c) Friction contact d) Non contact d) Non contact distribution its axis one cycle on i	n force ontact force 4 c and the Sun s. ts axis in 24			
3) The force between the each other. 4) The force opports of an object. 1 b 6) Column A 1) Jupiter 2) Earth 3) Orbit	a) is the pab) is the fac) Consists d) is the place.	Columnth in which planets stest planet that completes anet that completes	c) Friction contact d) Non contact d) Non contact distribution its axis one cycle on i	n force ontact force 4 c and the Sun s. ts axis in 24			
3) The force betweach other. 4) The force opports of an object. 1 b 6) Column A 1) Jupiter 2) Earth 3) Orbit 4) Solar system	a) is the pab) is the fac) Consists d) is the place. e) The series	Column the movement of the column that in which planets at sets planet that rotes of sun and planets anet that completes ies of events that is a set of events that events the events that is a set of events that is a set of events that is a set of events that events the events that it is a set of events that events the events the events that events the event the events the events the event the events the events the e	c) Friction contact d) Non contact d) Non contact distribution its axis one cycle on i	n force ontact force 4 c nd the Sun s. ts axis in 24 e same order.			
3) The force betweach other. 4) The force opports of an object. 1 b 6) Column A 1) Jupiter 2) Earth 3) Orbit 4) Solar system	a) is the pa b) is the fa c) Consists d) is the pl hours. e) The seri	Columnth in which planets stest planet that rot s of sun and planets anet that completes ies of events that is a	c) Friction cont d) Non cont d) Non cont d) Non cont distribution at each of the cycle on its axis are cycle on its epeated in the cycle of the cycl	n force ontact force 4 c and the Sun s. ts axis in 24			
3) The force between the each other. 4) The force opports of an object. 1 b 6) Column A 1) Jupiter 2) Earth 3) Orbit 4) Solar system 5) Cycle	a) is the pab) is the fac) Consists d) is the place. e) The series	Column the movement of the column that in which planets at sets planet that rotes of sun and planets anet that completes ies of events that is a set of events that events the events that is a set of events that is a set of events that is a set of events that events the events that it is a set of events that events the events the events that events the event the events the events the event the events the events the e	c) Friction cont d) Non cont d) Non cont d) Non cont distribution its axis one cycle on its epeated in the	n force ontact force 4 c and the Sun s. ts axis in 24 e same order.			

7)

Column A	Column B
1) Scientists who study the properties and behavior of celestial bodies in the space.	a) Galaxy
2) Tools help scientists to see distant objects in space with more details.	b) Atmosphere
 3) A group of stars, planets and gases held together by gravity. 4) The wide space that contains celestial bodies as stars, galaxies, comets and meteors. 	c) Planetarium directors
	d) Galileo binoculars and Hubble space telescope
5) A protective layer around Earth that allows some light waves to pass and block the others.	e) The Universe

1	2	3 4	5
c	d	a	b

Cross out the odd words:

- 1- Water carbon dioxide oxygen nitrogen.
- 2- Oceans Rivers Rocks- Lakes.
- 3- Ponds rivers rains <u>oceans</u>.
- 4- Gulfs seas oceans <u>rivers</u>.
- 5- Kelp starfish Moses fish Frogs.
- 6- Gravity Sun Friction force Magnetism.
- 7- Earth Jupiter <u>The Sun</u> The moon.
- 8- Crescent Full moon <u>Shadow</u> Gibbous.

د/ زينب صلاح **22** تينب صلاح عاداً: 01014731686

Engo







Give the reason.

- Water is important for all plants on the Earth.
 Because all plants need water to grow and survive
- Water can affect nonliving things like rocks.Because water can cause weathering and erosion of rocks
- 3- Our planet looks like a blue marble from space.

 Because around 71% of Earth are covered by water
- Water that forms the hydrosphere is one of the renewable resources on Earth.
 Because water can be replaced in nature through the
 - water cycle
- Hiding of worms inside the soil is an example of interaction between two Earth's spheres.
 Because worms belong to biosphere while soil belong to geosphere
- 6- Importance of atmosphere for plants for making their food Because plants take in carbon dioxide gas from air during photosynthesis process
- 7- Most of the fresh water on Earth cannot be used for drinking.
 - Because most of the fresh water on Earth are in the form of frozen water
- 8- Some ponds and lakes may dry up during some months.

 Because of the hot months in summer that makes water
 evaporates fast





- 9- No green plants can survive in the abyssal zones of oceans.

 Because sun light doesn't reach abyssal zones which is important for the plants to make their food
- 10- We must conserve fresh water.Because the amount of fresh water on Earth is limited
- 11- You should turn off the water tap during brushing your teeth.

To conserve fresh water

- 12- Ground water is called by this name.Because it is stored in the cracks and spaces of underground rocks
- 13- The quality of fresh water affects the life of living organisms living in it.
 Because poor quality of freshwater leads to the death of many living organisms and the extinction of some species live in water
- 14- Scientists recycle fresh wastewater to get filtered water again.Because fresh water is limited and very important for
 - Because fresh water is limited and very important for living organisms
- 15- Farms near tributaries may cause water pollution

 Due to using of chemical fertilizers that cause water
 pollution
- 16- Countries prevent using or developing natural resources in some protected areas of land

To preserve natural resources





- 17- Wastewater engineers test the treated water

 To make sure it is safe before it is used by humans
- 18- The moon is attracted to Earth.Due to the gravitational force between them
- 19- The gravity between two objects is affected by the distance between them Because when distance between them decreases, the gravity increases and vice versa
- The force of gravity has an important role in the solar system.
 Because gravity between sun and planets keeps the planets revolve in fixed orbits
- 21- Paper clips are pulled toward the magnet.Due to the force of magnetism
- 22- The ball changes its direction after we throw it upwards.

 Because the gravity pulls it downward
- 23- Gravity of Earth is greater than gravity of the moon

 Because the mass of Earth is greater than the mass of the

 moon
- 24- Skydiver opens his parachute during landing.To slow down his speed on landing due to air resistance
- 25- When you press the bicycle brake, its speed will stop moving after a few seconds
 Because the brake produces friction force that slows the movement until it stops
- 26- Some iron nails are attracted to a magnet.Due to the force of magnetism





27- Air resistance affects the movement of an object which falls from a height.

Because it slows it during falling

- 28- A paper sheet takes longer time to reach Earth's surface than a paper clip if they are thrown from the same height Because the paper sheet has more surface area so it has more resistance and takes longer time than paper clip
- 29- Planets revolve around the sun in fixed orbits.
 Because of the gravitational force between the sun and the planets
- 30- Occurrence of day and night

 Because of the rotation of Earth on its axis
- 31- Half of Earth appears dark at night Because it doesn't receive sunlight
- 32- The sun appears as it moves across the sky Because of the rotation of Earth on its axis
- 33- Occurrence of seasons

 Because of the revolution of the Earth around the sun
- 34- Although Earth rotates on its axis, we don't feel its movement

 Because we are moving with the same speed of Earth
- 35- The length of the shadow of an object changes throughout the day

Because of the change of position of the sun in the sky





36- In the night sky, some stars seem to rise and set like the sun

Because of the rotation of Earth on its axis

- 37- The moon appears bright in the sky at night Because it reflects the sunlight
- 38- If we are travelling in desert stars may help us to determine our correct way across the desert

 Because the location of the constellations in the sky during the year help us to determine the main directions of Earth
- 39- The sun looks much larger to us than other stars Because the sun is the closest star to the Earth
- 40- Atmosphere limits the using of some telescopes to see distant celestial bodies

 Because atmosphere allows some light waves to pass to the Earth and blocks others
- 41- Stars appear bright at night Because stars produce light
- 42- The moon has different phases in the sky
 Due to
 the Earth's revolution around the sun
 The Moon revolution around the Earth
 Both the Earth and moon revolution around the sun
- 43- Planetarium is an important building for space scientists

 Because we can see images of stars, planets, constellation
 bodies and other objects in the space



What happens to/if?

1- The state of water when it is subjected to extreme cold weather.

It will be changed into solid state (ice)

2- Fresh water of a river when it meets the salt water of a sea.

An estuary is Formed.

- 3- Plants cannot get carbon dioxide gas from the air.
 They will not make their own food through the photosynthesis process.
- 4- Animals that live in lakes if they dry up. They have to adapt, or they will die.
- 5- People do not conserve fresh water.The amount of fresh water will decrease.
- 6- Water is collected in low lying areas. A lake is formed.
- 7- The quality of fresh water becomes poor.Many living organisms will die or become extinct
- 8- The rate of rainfall increases on a river.
 The level of water increases, and floods occur.
- 9- You mix clear water with a small amount of mud. It will become dirty water.
- 10- If a trash dump is established near a tributary that is connected with a river

The litter of the trash dump will be blown into water of tributary then into river causing water pollution





11- The distance between the moon and Earth increases to twice

The gravitational force will be smaller.

12- The mass of the moon decreases to half.
The gravity will decrease.

- 13- The mass of the moon becomes twice its real mass

 The gravity increases so the moon comes closer to Earth
 and it might crash into Earth
- 14- The gravity of Earth is a repulsion force not attraction force

 All objects wil move upward a way from the Earth's

All objects wil move upward a way from the Earth's surface

15- There is no gravity on Earth.All objects will float off into space.

16- Planets if the gravity of the sun disappears.They will leave their orbits and float off into space

17- The speed of skydiver if he opens his parachutes during landing

The speed decreases gradually

18- The gravity pulling force between two bodies when their masses decreases

The gravity will decrease.

- 19- A metal ball and a feather are fallen down from a tower.
 The metal ball will reach the ground first.
- 20- You throw two iron balls have the same mass from the same height

They will reach the ground at the same time.





- 21- There is no air resistance and two objects with different masses are thrown from the same height They will reach the ground at the same time.
- 22- Earth does not rotate on its axis.Day and night will not occur
- 23- Half of Earth faces the sun. This half has day.
- 24- Earth completes its spinning on its axis in 12 hours only.

 Day and night occur in 12 hours
- 25- The length of the shadow of an object at noon It will be the shortest shadow of the object
- 26- The shadow of an object if the sun locates at east or west in the sky.
 - The shadow of the object will be the longest
- 27- Stars are not made up of hot gases
 Stars cannot make their own light
- 28- Sunlight falls on the moon's surface The moon seems bright
- 29- The gravity of the sun if its mass decreases than it is now The gravity of the sun will decrease
- 30- Half of the moon faces the sun This half will appear bright
- 31- If the moon completes one revolution around the Earth
 The phases of the moon are formed





32- If two planets have the same size make one cycle on their axis at the same speed

The day and night of both will be the same







ကြောင်္ကျာပိုက်မျှာတွင်ပြည်တွင်ပြည်လျှင်



